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## RETURNED TROOPS TAKE ACTIVE PART IN WINNIPEG STRIKE

**Demonstrations Show That Soldiers Are Determined to Preserve Law and Order and to Remove Alien Strike Leaders**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The outstanding feature of the strike situation in Canada is the active part which the returned soldiers are now taking in the anti-strike demonstrations. In Winnipeg it is abundantly manifest that the soldiers, under the banner of the Great War Veterans Association, are loyal to the idea of law and order, and energetically opposed to all those phases of the strike which would destroy the individual and collective regard for these essentials of government.

Though some of the returned soldiers have joined in the Winnipeg strike demonstrations before the Parliament Buildings and the City Hall, the great bulk of them have shown a determination to place themselves in the hands of the authorities for the complete and effective restoration of order. In the anti-strike demonstrations the banners carried by the men bore such inscriptions as "Down with Bolshevism!" "We uphold our duly elected constitutional government!" and "Deport the enemy aliens!"

According to Mayor Gray, the soldiers are so incensed at the high-handed methods of the strike leaders, and particularly at the remarks indulged in by one of the Labor leaders, on Wednesday, that they have threatened to wreck the Labor Temple and to make an example of the leaders. It is understood, too, that they have demanded the removal of aliens from the Winnipeg unions. The Mayor has asked for 2000 special constables "to protect honest labor from intimidation" and "to safeguard every branch of municipal and civic life."

**Victoria Still Undecided**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Labor is about equally divided on the desirability of a general strike here, in sympathy with the Winnipeg walkout. The leaders profess that out of 7000 organized wage earners, 60 per cent favor a strike; but it is generally known that less than 4000 of these have voted on the subject. The street car men have almost unanimously declared against a strike, although they have refused to take a vote. These and other aspects of the situation have deterred the strike leaders from taking any action. No public utility will be affected. The situation is unaffected by the strike in Vancouver, except so far as the coastwise traffic is concerned. Officers drawn from other ships take the places of the seamen who are engaged in the sympathetic strike.

**Veterans Organize Parades**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Parades were organized by 3000 returned soldiers on Wednesday to counteract the demonstrations in favor of the strike made by those veterans who support the industrial upheaval. While they were expressing their confidence in the government at the Parliament Buildings and the City Hall, an equally enthusiastic but less numerous crowd of veterans and strikers were marching through residential parts of the city hurrahing and praising the strikers. Both were orderly, though the anti-Bolshevik announced that they would proceed the next day to Trades Hall and have it out with every man who believes in soviet government.

The strikers again called out bread and milk drivers and ice workers, and closed many restaurants and theaters which had been closing labor with their consent. The Mayor promptly accepted the challenge, and declared that all essential industries should have any force they required to continue business. The police com-

mission swore in 50 extra police and placed them in uniform.

As the veterans paraded to the Parliament Buildings, they were cheered by thousands in cars and on foot. All in the parade were in uniform or wore veterans' buttons. Their banner bore the words: "We stand by our elected representatives. Down with the high cost of living. We will have no bolshevism in Canada."

Premier Norris expressed his appreciation of the resolutions presented to him, which declare adherence to constituted authority, that the demonstrations of veterans in aid of the strike does not represent the true sentiments of the 10,000 members of the Great War Veterans, that the high cost of living being the direct cause of the unrest the government take steps to remedy this evil at once; that the alien enemy should have first consideration, that laws be enacted to protect Canadian Labor, and that the agitators who are exploiting the aliens in Winnipeg be rigorously dealt with.

**Vancouver Strike Spreading**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The general strike here declared on Tuesday in sympathy with Winnipeg is spreading rapidly. The street railway men and the metal and boiler workers quit work yesterday morning, and during the day the mail collectors joined the teamsters' union on strike. The waterfront is tied up, and only one steamer is running between here and Victoria. There is a possibility that daily newspapers may soon suspend publication, following a demand from the typographical union that they should censor all strike news appearing in print. All three papers refused to consider the proposal. So far, the postmen are delivering the mail and the telephone service is uninterrupted. Mayor Gale has issued a public appeal for the maintenance of law and order.

**Labor Seeks General Strike**

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The 3000 strikers of the Canadian Vickers Limited stand firm in their demand for a 44-hour week, and there is no settlement in sight. The strikers declare that if the trouble is protracted, they will try to bring the men of other big plants out in sympathy. The 2000 strikers of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company are still out, but both sides met yesterday, and an attempt will be made to effect a compromise settlement. Other smaller strikes are still in progress, with over 7000 strikers now out, to bring about a general strike, but so far without effect.

## PLANS FOR BRITISH ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—It was announced tonight that a squad of mechanics has departed for New York to arrange for the arrival of the great British dirigible R-34, which it is expected, will start from here for a trans-Atlantic flight next week.

The destination of the R-34 has not been given. It has been understood that it will proceed to Atlantic City, New Jersey, where preparations have been made to moor it on the ocean front. The R-34 is so large that there is no hangar in the United States sufficiently large to house it, and it is expected that the stay in the United States will be only a few days before the return trip is made.

## BRITISH ARMISTICE TERMS TO AFGHANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British armistice terms to the Afghans, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, were dispatched two days ago in reply to their note. The British troops are to remain in their present positions, the Afghans retiring 20 miles, and the British retain the right to reconnoiter the Afghan dispositions by aeroplane. The Afghans are to discourage frontier tribes from active hostilities.

## WIRE LINES GIVEN BACK TO OWNERS

**Postmaster-General's Action Followed Immediately by Call for Strike of Western Union Operators in Southeastern States**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Telephone and telegraph companies taken over by the government as a war measure were returned Thursday to private operation and management for the remainder of the period of federal control, by order of A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, under whose authority the companies were placed by presidential proclamation in July, 1918.

This action came at a time when the Postmaster-General was faced with the prospect of a nation-wide strike of telegraphers because of alleged discrimination against union telephone operators in Atlanta, Georgia. The handling of the Labor troubles now devolves upon the companies concerned. S. J. Koenigsberg, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, after learning of the Postmaster-General's order, authorized a strike of telegraphers in the southeastern states and the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, affecting the Western Union Company only. This strike is subject to immediate call by C. F. Mann, vice-president at Atlanta, of the national union.

Mr. Koenigsberg, who predicted an extension of the strike to the whole Nation, said the struggle which had centered around Mr. Burleson now will be directed against Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Company, who, he asserted, was the inspiration of the Burleson policies.

The order issued by Mr. Burleson specified that present rates and the basis of federal compensation are not to be changed until Congress passes new legislation in regard thereto. The companies, however, are free to put into effect their own policies of management and dealing with Labor, except that they may not discriminate against members of any union and must keep their accounts for a final settlement with the government. Thus, federal control is only partially revoked. It is assumed here that Mr. Burleson also retains authority to prevent a 20 per cent cut in rates promised by the Postal Company upon the return of its property to private management.

**Text of the Order**

"The order of the Postmaster-General, which returns the wire systems to their respective owners at once, reads as follows: "June 5, 1919.

"Order Number 3178.

"All telegraph and telephone companies, including individuals and partnerships, whose properties were taken over by the President under authority of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 16, 1918, will hereafter operate and manage their properties during the remainder of the period of federal control as under order number 1783, free from direct federal operation, upon the following conditions:

"(1) Contracts or awards fixing just compensation for the use of any telegraph or telephone line or system shall remain in effect until the termination of said period of control.

"(2) Companies with which compensation contracts have been made or to which compensation has been awarded, shall continue to collect the service connection and other charges specified in order number 1931 as modified by order number 2352, the toll rates specified in order number 2495, as modified by order number 2797, and any exchange or other rates or charges which may have been specially approved by the Postmaster-General, and also the rates specified in order number 2940; and said companies shall also continue to observe these provisions of order number 2067, intended to prevent discrimination against employees because they do or do not belong to any particular Labor organization.

**Operating Board Relieved**

"(3) Companies operating telephone systems falling within Class D, I. C. C. classification, which have waived their claims for compensation under the terms of order number 2980, and all companies accepting the award made in the pursuance of order number 3175, shall be released from any obligation to observe conditions numbers 1, 2, and 3, as set forth in order number 2980; and mutual or cooperative companies shall be released from the obligations set forth in order number 2411.

"(4) Orders numbers 2479 and 2534 are hereby revoked and the operating board created thereby is hereby relieved of its operating duties and ordered to complete or refer to the proper persons all matters now pending before it, and is directed to prepare and submit a full report of all its proceedings in connection with a comprehensive statement of all expenses of said board incurred during its existence, and thereupon to dissolve not later than June 14, 1919.

(Signed) "A. S. BURLESON."

**TRIP OF GERMAN FINANCIERS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A German wireless message states that a group of German financiers are proceeding to Russia with the view to concluding commercial contracts.

## ROYAL ASSENT FOR HEALTH MINISTRY BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The act for creating a Ministry of Health has received the royal assent, the House of Commons having accepted it on the government's recommendation, the House of Lords amendment providing for one instead of two undersecretaries.

## SENATE CONSIDERS TREATY CHARGES

**Investigation Is Demanded by Senator Hitchcock—Senator Lodge Makes a Statement on Copy of Treaty He Saw**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, probably will undertake a thorough investigation of the charges made by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, to the effect that financial groups in Wall Street are in possession of the treaty of peace, which is denied to the Senate, presumably for international reasons. It is probable that officials of the State Department will come within the scope of the investigation of the leak.

During a stormy debate on the floor of the Senate yesterday, on the Hitchcock resolution, calling for an investigation of the leak, Senator Lodge declared that he favored an investigation, demanding, however, that the investigation include the State Department.

Senator Lodge sought to have the resolution acted on at once, so the investigation could be started without delay. After the close of the debate it was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control, which will probably report it today, and authorize an immediate investigation.

**Senator Hitchcock Urges Inquiry**

In calling up his resolution, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, declared the investigation is a "matter of tremendous urgency" as it involves a "monstrous charge." "These New York concerns, they say, have particular interests in the terms of the treaty. This involves an attack upon the President of the most scandalous character."

"It appears to be a new chapter in the attack upon the treaty itself, a new chapter in which the two senators concur. It conveys to the public mind the idea that there is a secret combination between the President and the business interests in New York by which the latter are to be given advance information withheld from the Senate—a monstrous charge."

"Now I say the time has come for an investigation," exclaimed Senator Hitchcock. "I want to know what interests the Senator from Massachusetts has been talking to. I want to know what interests these are which are denounced by the Senator from Idaho as having special interests in the terms of this treaty. I want to know how those interests got possession of copies of this treaty and have them in New York at this time and confidentially discuss them with senators."

"Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Nebraska would not talk in such a violent way," interposed Senator Lodge, with a smile. "He frightens me. He frightens the Senate when he gets so violent."

"I hope the Senator will not construe as violent what is simply a robust voice, gathered upon the plains of the west," protested Mr. Hitchcock.

"I do not know where it was gathered," commented Mr. Lodge.

**Statement by Senator Lodge**

"Now let me state all that the committee can possibly find out from me. I will state it now. It will save time. I was shown a copy of the treaty with Germany by a friend of mine who is connected with no interests, entirely a private citizen. How it came into his hands I did not inquire. He is a man of the utmost uprightness of character. That copy I had an opportunity to examine, at least one article of it. The text of the treaty covers 208 folio pages."

"I was afterward told by another gentleman, wholly unconnected with any great business or financial interests in any way, that he also had a copy which he would allow me to take and examine at length, and I told him I preferred not to take any copy to bring here, because any copy that was put into my hands I should feel it my duty to make public. Now it was this gentleman who said to me that he knew of four copies in New York. That is merely hearsay. I know personally of only two."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi declared that from the beginning of the discussion of the treaty in the Senate there had been a "plain, palpable, and obvious effort to nag, worry, and bedevil the President."

"I will undertake to wager a doughnut or two that when we come to find out who has these copies of the treaty we will find that they are Republicans and that the man who first brought back a copy of it was a Republican or a high financial magnate in the Republican Party."

## FORTY COUNTRIES FOR DRY LEAGUE

**International Prohibition Plan Gains Strength—Keynote of Delegates' Speeches at Anti-Saloon League Convention**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Support from more than 40 countries of the plan for an international league has been received privately and will be recorded formally at the annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America before the closing session today, when the draft of the constitution for the proposed league probably will be approved.

The keynote of all speeches of the delegates is the urgent need of a world-wide ban on intoxicating beverages. Because the United States is the first large Nation to adopt national prohibition, the seat of the international organization will be in Washington. The first meeting of the league probably will be held here in October, simultaneously with the first meeting of the proposed League of Nations.

Foreign delegates strongly oppose the employment of United States capital in the expansion of the liquor business in other countries now that this capital is soon to be freed for new investment through the Eighteenth Amendment.

**Japan's Dry Movement**

The Rev. T. Ukai, secretary of the National Temperance League of Japan, evoked applause when he declared that this organization will work to make the whole world dry and to prevent the spread of the liquor traffic to the Orient. "We have 91 temperance societies in Japan and in other countries, where there is Japanese population," he said. "Japan will be a dry Nation sooner than the world may expect. We expect the help of the temperance workers in the United States in this great campaign."

From Siam a report came through the Rev. J. A. Eakim, a Presbyterian missionary, that the ruling classes, including the King, see the disastrous effects of intemperance, and favor prohibition.

Canada, according to Mrs. S. R. Wright, of London, Ontario, president of the Woman's Temperance Union of Canada, will never go back to the sale of intoxicants as permitted before the War-Time Prohibition Act.

**Plea for Children's Education**

Dr. C. W. Saleeb, of London, England, asserted that alcohol is a poison and pleaded education among children against its use. He declared that England and Scotland must adopt prohibition to save themselves from conditions which he described as alarming.

The Rev. Robert B. S. Hammon, of Sydney, New South Wales, president of the Australian Alliance Prohibition Council, told of progress for temperance there.

Switzerland, France, Ireland, Mexico and other countries are represented by delegates who are in full sympathy with the international program. The statement Thursday by Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas, that he "wanted a law that would prohibit any liquor that has even a trace of alcohol in it, and the enforcement of the law must be 100 per cent efficient" was the sentiment of the convention.

"We are not 2.75 per cent Americans and we are not only for a saloonless America, but a saloonless world," Mr. Sheppard said.

Other members of Congress assured the delegates that the War-Time Prohibition Law, the repeal of which was recommended by President Wilson, in so far as wine and beer are concerned, will be enforced. "The law will not be disturbed," said Simeon D. Fess, representative from Ohio. Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, gave the same assurance. Beneficial results of prohibition in that State had aroused union Labor members to endorse the national amendment, he said.

**Enforcement Code**

At the session last evening, Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from Washington, author of a bill to enforce prohibition, expressed confidence in the passage of a satisfactory enforcement code during the special session of Congress.

Cooperation with European temperance forces, as developed in the conference recently held in Paris, will be described at the final session tonight by the Rev. James Cannon Jr. D. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Jennings Bryan; Richmond Pearson Hobson; Josephus Daniels, secretary of the United States Navy, and delegates from several foreign countries will speak.

Robert E. Clay, a Negro temperance leader who has worked largely in southern states, declared that the Negroes drafted for army service from prohibition states had made an excellent record. He said the liquor interests had made a special appeal to the Negroes in the United States, but he discerns a distinct tendency now for them to line up with prohibition since they have seen its advantages.

**RESIGNATION TENDERED**

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday).—President Cato y Castro presented his resignation to Congress today and was asked to reconsider. He agreed to retain office.

## ALCOHOL IN BELGIUM THROWN INTO RIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—Owing to the semi-prohibition measure now in force here, alcohol is in many places being dumped into rivers. In January it cost 1½ francs a liter, but now the price is but 10 centimes.

## SALIENT POINTS OF CANADIAN BUDGET

**Sir Thomas White's Statement Shows Increase in Income Tax, Heavy Taxes on Corporations, and Removal of Certain Tariffs**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian budget was presented in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon before a crowded attendance of members. The outstanding features of the statement made by the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, were the retention of the war profits tax, the increase of the income tax, the heavy taxes on the net incomes of all corporations in excess of \$2000, and a considerable reduction on agricultural implements. The 7½ per cent tax which was put on bituminous coal during the war has now been taken off—a circumstance which will assist the railway companies in meeting the reduction in rates which they have agreed, at the solicitation of the government, to make on the carriage of certain agricultural implements.

Regarding the income tax, while it is on a par with that prevailing in the United States on small incomes, it has not hit larger incomes to the same extent. The 5 per cent British preference super tax has been abolished while the 7½ per cent tax on all imports under the heading of general tariff has been removed in the case of a specified list of commodities, which includes foodstuffs, agricultural implements, woolen and cotton and linen clothing, and a number of other articles.

**Tariff Reduction Losses**

The total loss estimated in revenue from the tariff reductions, Sir Thomas said, aggregated some \$17,000,000, which it was proposed to meet by a heavy increase in income taxation, as well as the estimated loss of \$10,000,000 brought about by reduced purchasing power and the probable decline in prices during the coming year.

There is to be a graduated surtax, the chief feature of which is the materially increased rates on all incomes over \$100,000. For instance, 10 per cent will be charged on incomes ranging between \$22,000 to \$24,000; and 65 per cent on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000.

Provision is made for the free importation into Canada of wheat, wheat flour, and potatoes from countries which did not impose custom duty on such articles grown or produced in Canada.

Coming to the question of a general revision of the tariff, Sir Thomas dealt with this phase of his budget speech at some length. He declared that it would be impossible until peace was restored, and the world was upon a more stable basis with respect to capital, labor, prices, markets, and exchange, to revise the tariff intelligently. He contended there should be a thorough inquiry by the Ministry of Finance and two or more of his colleagues into all the activities making up Canadian life. He thought that the inquiry might be started about autumn of the present year.

**Canada's Financial Position**

Regarding Canada's financial position, as a result of the war the national debt had increased from \$335,996,850 in 1914 to \$1,950,000,000, averaging over \$220 per head of the population of Canada. The cost of the war for the last fiscal year was \$450,000,000. Canada's position, having regard to relation of debt to number of population and to national resources, must be regarded as distinctly favorable. Yet the debt would be a burden upon the people of Canada for generations to come.

There would have to be at least another loan, which would be floated in Canada for the purposes connected with the war and demobilization. The country had another responsibility to face in pensions for her soldiers and their dependents. For the past fiscal year the amount paid on that account was \$17,450,000; for the present year it would reach \$30,000,000, and for a generation or more to come, they could look forward to providing \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum for pensions.

"No national expenditures, will, I am sure," said Sir Thomas, "be more gladly borne than these by the people of Canada, who will never fail to appreciate the sacrifices made on their behalf by those who fought for Canada in the great war."

Speaking of the necessity of producing and economizing, the Minister said that the motto for the future, as it was for the war, must be "Produce and save."

Referring to the need of immigration, Sir Thomas said that in the past Canada had not been sufficiently selective, adding: "We are so amending our laws as to insure that the destinies of this country will always be controlled by those who may be depended upon as loyal and patriotic citizens of Canada, ready at all times to take up arms in her defense, and matter from what source aggression may come."

## OPINIONS DIFFER IN COUNCIL OF FOUR ON SILESIAN QUESTION

**Occupation of Left Bank of the Rhine Also Presents Difficulties—Plebiscite of People May Be Taken on First Point**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—There seems no doubt that the question of modifying the German peace terms has brought the Peace Conference into troubled waters again. There have been differences of opinion in the Council of Four, chief of which appear to have been caused by the Silesian question and the question of the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. France is strenuously opposed to any concession whatever in answer to the German counter-proposals. She regards any weakening on the Silesian question as fatal since the removal of the Province from Poland would, in the estimation of France, deprive Poland of her character of a buffer state and throw her into the arms of Russia. Mr. Clemenceau's task and that of the whole council, in consideration of German counter-proposals, has been rendered more anxious and complicated by the dangerous situation of which the widespread strikes are a significant index.

The latest current impression regarding Silesia is that the members of the council have composed differences and have agreed to an amendment of the peace clause making provision for a plebiscite of the inhabitants regarding their future.

The conference has received a protest from the Germans regarding the proclamation of a Rhine Republic. Accusations against the French occupation authorities are regarded as absurd, but there is undoubtedly a feeling of sympathy for the Republican movement.

The Plume delegate has protested to Mr. Clemenceau against any decision taken by the conference clashing with the people's right of self-determination. Plume, having historic frontiers and autonomous rights, will not recognize any decision which has not received the consent of her representative.

**Germany's Attitude Deplored**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A German commentary on the allied commission's report on responsibility for the war, which has been published in Berlin over the signatures of Professors Delbrueck, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bartholdy and Count Montgelas, and which maintains the thesis that the war was a defensive one on Germany's part, having been provoked by the Russian mobilization, nevertheless deplores Germany's previous attitude at the Hague Conference and the Dusseldorf debates on naval construction. It moreover acknowledges the falsity of reports circulated regarding French aerial attacks on Germany before the declaration of war.

**Vienna Papers Oppose Terms**

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday).—The Grand Council of German-Austria which met on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Karl Seitz, President of the republic, adopted the report of Dr. Otto Bauer, its Foreign Minister, the gist of which was that the peace terms presented to German-Austria by the Allies meant "the death sentence of the Austrian Republic," according to Vienna advices received here.

Vienna newspapers, including the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Socialist organ, echo this sentiment with various degrees of vehemence. Some hint that "the last word has not been spoken." Mr. Seitz, Mr. Bauer, and Mr. Fink, the Vice-President of the republic, have left Vienna for Feldkirch to confer with Karl Renner, the head of the Austrian peace mission at St. Germain.

**Postponement of Reply Likely**

PARIS, France (Thursday).—It is doubtful if the Council of Four will be able to send a reply to the German counter-proposals to the peace treaty's terms before the end of next week, according to the Paris office of Reuters, Limited.

**South African Independence**

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Eight members of the Nationalist Party in South Africa called upon Mr. Lloyd George today to advocate independence of the Union of South Africa.

**Holland and Territorial Concessions**

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Regarding the revision of the treaty of 1839, dealing with the states of Belgium, including her boundaries as affecting Holland, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Peace Conference has adopted the basic idea that Holland shall not have to make territorial concessions. It appears that Holland is willing to grant Belgium certain rights the Belgians are demanding. These rights have to do with waterways.

**Germany's Indemnity Offer Criticized**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Writing in the Kreuz Zeitung, Dr. Helfferich, former German Finance Minister, strongly criticizes Ger-

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many's offer to pay an indemnity of 100,000,000 marks, which, he says, means the surrender of the greater part of the national capital available after the war. He considers 2,000,000,000 marks is the maximum Germany can be forced to pay for damage to private property in the invaded areas.

**Protest by Political Leaders**  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Another indication of the sentiment in eastern Germany regarding the annexation of portions of East Prussia to Poland is shown in a protest signed by leaders of the principal political parties in the Oletzko district, charging the government with neglecting the interests of East Prussia and bartering the province with the entente for more favorable peace terms.

The protest declares that the government appears willing to betray the East Prussians who are fighting to the last, while it is seeking to exchange Masurian territory for some more desirable section. It declares that if the government fails to protect the people of East Prussia, they will protect themselves by force of arms.

**Armament Provision Eliminated**  
PARIS, France, (Thursday)—The small powers have won a victory in their opposition to the limitation of armaments of the new states created from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, as incorporated in the Austrian peace treaty, the Council of Four having decided to eliminate the provisions for such limitation.

**Intervention in Hungary Urged**  
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Allied intervention in Hungary was urged today by Count Julius Andrássy, formerly Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

"The only way left for us is allied help," he said. "It is useless to treat with the communists. Every day delayed means greater ruin for us and a loss for the whole world. It will be 50 years before we can undo the waste caused by the communists. Every bank is bankrupt, every rich man impoverished and every industry ruined."

"The communist government will accept any frontiers proposed by the Peace Conference then will spend its energies in propaganda among the neighboring countries. It was a terrible mistake of the Karolyi Government to destroy the army and permit only the proletariat to have rifles. His government was ruled by eight men, self-appointed."

"There has been no chance for self-government in Hungary during the last seven months. What we wish is special intervention so that the Nation may have a chance to decide its future. If intervention comes quickly and the communist leaders are made responsible for the lives of the hostages there will be no shedding of civilian blood."

## WILSON MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The following message was sent today by President Wilson to King George:

"May I extend to Your Majesty my warm congratulations on your birthday and express the hope not only that you may see many more birthdays, but that each day may reveal a world growing steadier, and more resolute in the pursuit of justice, and of the true prosperity which proceeds from justice, and that the great Empire over which you preside may always continue to play a great part in the process. Mrs. Wilson joins me in warmest personal regards."

## CHICAGO MEXICAN AGENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Mexican Government has opened a commercial agency in Chicago, which, according to Mr. Sealie L. Alariste, who is in charge, will give to the United States business men all kinds of information regarding possibilities in Mexico. In a general way these possibilities, he said, may be classified under the headings of exploitation of natural resources, industrial possibilities, and commercial possibilities. The friendliness of the present Mexican Government to the United States was assured.

## DOCUMENT DECLARED FALSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A German wireless message states that the document concerning Germany's future policy, which has been published in the allied press and attributed to Mr. Matthias Erzberger is pure fabrication. Mr. Erzberger says the message never gave expression to the ideas ascribed to him either in the form of a document, a letter, or in any other form.

## FISHERIES OFFICIALS CHOSEN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—George A. Mott of Trenton, New Jersey, was chosen president of the National Association of Fisheries Commissioners, at its eleventh annual convention here yesterday. S. Earle of Baltimore, Maryland, is secretary, and B. A. Rounds of Providence, Rhode Island, treasurer. Papers on shell fish and conservation measures, speeches by commissioners, a dinner and sail on Long Island Sound made up the day's program.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Commencement exercises of the University of California were held in the Greek theater Wednesday, when 983 students received degrees. Seven honorary degrees of LL.D. were also conferred in recognition of the parts that the recipients had taken in the war. The chief speaker of the day was Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the university, who will retire on July 15.

## C. M. SCHWAB ON SOUTH AMERICA

Fortune and Reputation Are Invested There—Second Pan-American Financial Congress Called for January, 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of his faith in the integrity of South America, Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, told the delegates to the Pan-American Commercial Conference yesterday that he had hazarded his fortune and his reputation as a business man upon his investments there. He said the United States must look to the southern continent for much of its future supplies of iron ore.

"We talk of Yankee shrewdness, but if we want to learn a lesson in thoroughgoing integrity, coupled with business acumen, we could do no better than go to Latin-America," he continued. "I am building in Chile 20 of the largest cargo-carrying ships ever constructed, in each of which I propose to transport 20,000 tons of iron ore on each trip."

Then he digressed in his speech to speak his sentiments upon prohibition.

## Prohibition for All

"I favor prohibition on the single condition that we all be treated alike. I do not favor prohibition which would permit rich men to stock up with enough liquor to last us a life time while persons not so fortunately situated, financially, are not permitted to prepare for a dry day. It is to have prohibition let all bow to the edict."

Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly president of the National City Bank of New York, told the conference of conditions he had found in Europe as a result of the war. He advocated a group of nations, including all the American countries, and some neutral countries of Europe and Great Britain, to lend to the nations near to financial collapse not only money but raw materials to get their industries started again.

Announcement was made at the conference that President Wilson had instructed the Secretary of State of the United States to invite all governments in the Western Hemisphere to send representatives to a second Pan-American financial conference, to begin Jan. 12, 1920. The first conference was called in May, 1915, upon recommendation of William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The purpose of the next conference will be to consider financial affairs in the Americas in the light of present world conditions.

## Mexico Wants Capital

Don Juan Rojo, counselor of the Mexican Embassy, and chargé d'affaires, made a plea for investment of United States capital in Mexico.

"I assure you that all your investments in Mexico are safe," he said. "All that Mexico wants is the outsiders be a little patient. If countries as strong as the United States and Great Britain are experiencing difficult social and economic conditions, it is not fair to expect from Mexico the same conditions that existed there in 1910."

He said that Mexico now has under discussion with the United States Railroad Administration the resumption of international freight service and direct Pullman service to Mexico City, that they are cooperating with the Mississippi Valley Association to send merchandise direct from the river to the Mexican ports of the Gulf of Mexico and that to encourage trade Mexico has commercial agents now established at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis.

## CURB UPON PACKERS OF MEAT ADVOCATED

CINCINNATI, Ohio—William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, advocated before the National Wholesale Grocers Association Convention here yesterday that the great meat packers of the country be limited to the field of meat packing and to the manufacture of packing-house by-products.

"The commission has found that a meat trust exists," said Mr. Colver, "but it has found more than that. It finds that these great concerns are rapidly extending their dominion and control over the whole food supply of the Nation, and I believe it is only a matter of time, unless present tendencies are stopped, when these few concerns, or perhaps the one or two of them which may openly or secretly absorb the others, will absolutely dictate to the people of this country what they shall eat and what they shall pay for what they eat."

## CITY OF PARIS LOAN IS LAUNCHED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The City of Paris loan put on sale in 400 offices today and in front of every bank. When it opened at 9 o'clock lines of persons were waiting to subscribe.

The issue is for 1,500,000 francs at a price to yield 4.65 per cent. Holders of City of Paris short time bonds were given preference in the exchange of their bonds for the new loan and as a result there was only 650,000,000 francs' worth of bonds to be sold when subscriptions opened today.

## FINANCES OF THE I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The total receipts of the I. W. W. for a period from Sept. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1919, were \$481,121.29, according to the financial report of the organization as

published in the New Solidarity, the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World. Cash on hand on Sept. 1, 1916, is given as \$18,745.53, and the total disbursements from Sept. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1919, amounted to \$496,636.31, according to this statement. The statement also shows that the donations to the general defense fund from Sept. 1, 1917 to April 1, 1919, amounted to \$151,350.92.

## NEED FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Extension of Idea to Ireland, Says Sir Edward Carson in House of Commons, Real Necessity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—A debate on federal devolution opened in the House of Commons yesterday with the submission of Maj. Lindley Wood's motion, asking the government to appoint a parliamentary body to consider and report on the subject. Sir Edward Carson objected to the motion's stipulation that the inquiry should be without prejudice to any proposals that the government might have to make regarding Ireland.

The real necessity, he maintained, was for the extension of local self-government, not for splitting up the United Kingdom into different nationalities. The debate was adjourned after Mr. Walter Long had announced that the government intended to leave the House entirely free to decide on the question.

In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury initiated the debate on second reading of the Enabling Bill, which aims at conferring legislative powers regarding church matters on a national assembly of the church. The debate was adjourned and the House rose for recess after Lord Haldane had moved a hostile amendment condemning the measure on constitutional grounds.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIP TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—President Wilson will arrive here on June 10, according to an official announcement today.

He will reach Dunkerque at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will be met by King Albert. The next day a reception will be given by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and Mr. Pavlov, president of the Senate, and Mr. Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister, will deliver addresses. The program on Wednesday also included a lunch at the American Legation, a visit to Louvain, which was burned by the Germans in 1914, and a dinner at the King's palace. The President will leave Brussels on June 12.

## RETENTION OF NAVAL AIR STATIONS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retention of all naval air stations now in operation was recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday by Captain Craven, director of naval aviation. He declared the stations were necessary to maintain the present efficiency of the service.

He recommended an appropriation of \$6,500,000 for three dirigibles, one of which would be purchased from Great Britain, at a cost of \$2,500,000. Other appropriations requested were \$4,500,000 for providing necessary aircraft for the fleet, \$9,405,000 for continuing experiments on heavier-than-air craft, and \$3,933,000 for the marine corps air service stations at Quantico, Virginia, and Paris Island, South Carolina.

## SNYDER VICTORY IN LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Nearly complete returns on the city election give Meredith P. Snyder 16,000 majority for Mayor over Frederick T. Woodman, incumbent. Charles S. Burnell is elected city attorney by over 22,000. The proposition to issue \$13,500,000 in bonds for a municipal power system is carried by 5000, as is also the proposition for the city to sell any surplus power for a period of 15 years to the Southern California Edison Company. Voters approved a bond issue for a sewerage system in a portion of the harbor district.

## HEARINGS ON ARMY COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Bar Association's special committee for investigating the administration of military justice in the army will hold a hearing in Chicago, beginning Monday and lasting probably a week, according to S. S. Gregory, a Chicago attorney and one of the members of the committee. The committee, while not taking up any special line of investigation will have the opportunity of getting information from a large number of reserve officers who are located here, if they care to testify.

## APPEAL TO SOCIALIST PARTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The extreme Swedish and Norwegian Socialists have resolved to appeal to the Communist and Socialist parties, trade unions and transport and sailors' unions of other countries to declare a blockade against all countries waging war with countries where the proletarian revolution has triumphed, as in soviet Russia and Hungary.

## EMERGENCY BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is announced that President Wilson has signed the Emergency Deficiency Appropriation Bill, which includes appropriations for war risk allotments and pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30.

## SUFFRAGISTS ASK FOR STATE ACTION

Governors Requested to Call Special Sessions of Legislatures to Ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Suffrage forces yesterday telegraphed requests to the governors of all states where the legislatures are not now in session, asking that they call special sessions of the legislatures to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was finally adopted by the United States Senate on Wednesday.

The Legislature of Illinois wired the suffragists for the exact text of the amendment, as did also the legislatures of Michigan and Pennsylvania. The text was sent to them immediately.

Requests for special sessions of the state legislatures opened the campaign of the suffragists for the speedy ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states in time to permit the women of the nation to vote in the 1920 presidential election. They plan to have introduced in the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, measures for ratification without waiting for the official certification of the amendment's passage.

Word has been received at suffrage headquarters here that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will remain in session until the amendment is ratified.

A special session of the Ohio Legislature has been called for June 16, when it is expected the amendment will be ratified.

It is reported Florida will try to be the first state to ratify.

## Mrs. Catt Confident

President of National Suffrage Association Gives Figures

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—"Special sessions for immediate ratification," was the new suffrage battle cry, sounded yesterday by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

As the majority of states do not have regular legislative sessions between now and a year from November, special sessions will be necessary to ratify the suffrage amendment in time for all women citizens to be able to vote for President in 1920. Mrs. Catt predicted that 27,000,000 American women of voting age would get what they are after.

Mrs. Catt said procedure for action immediately following congressional adoption of the amendment was planned months ago. The task of asking governors to call special sessions was delegated to the state suffrage organizations.

"Only by special sessions of the legislatures can be righted the wrong done American women when the Sixty-Fifth Congress failed to pass the amendment," said Mrs. Catt. "That the state legislatures will ratify the amendment there is not the slightest doubt. Women in 29 states now have full suffrage, presidential suffrage, or primary suffrage. These will make 29 of the 36 necessary to ratify."

"Ten other states now permit women to vote on school and tax matters. Some of these have home rule on municipal suffrage. Of these states we are sure of the following: Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, New Mexico, New Hampshire, and West Virginia. That makes 36. We also have these states in the probable column: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Florida."

## California Campaign Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Headquarters have been opened in Los Angeles and San Francisco by the National Woman's Party for the purpose of endeavoring to have a special session of the California Legislature called to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Genevieve Allen, chairman of the National Woman's Party of California, says Miss Vivian Pierce, national organizer of the Woman's Party, is here and will take charge of the campaign.

## Illinois Acts Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—A joint resolution by Senator Cornwell of Chicago, introduced in the Legislature

**STOP HERE—FOR HOOD**  
Extra Fly  
Cord  
or  
Fabric  
Tires  
Also  
Hood  
Unsurpassed Solids  
Lowest Possible Prices  
Tel. Your Wants to Brighton 444  
**Hood Tire Sales Co.,**  
1041 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
Under the Big Hood Electric Sign

yesterday, asked for the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. Under the rules, it was laid over until today. The Lieutenant-Governor said that the Legislature must have official notification from Congress that the amendment passed, and that this had not been received yet. The resolution will doubtless be adopted, as both houses have heretofore this session favored suffrage.

## Michigan Asks Certified Copy

LANSING, Michigan—Governor Sleeper yesterday wired the United States State Department asking that a certified copy of the Federal Suffrage Amendment be forwarded at once, so that action might be taken by the Michigan Legislature, which now is in special session.

## CHEAP WATER POWER ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BROCKVILLE, Ontario—Eastern Ontario is patiently awaiting the solution of the difficulties in the proposal to dam the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence River in order that more and cheaper water power may be acquired by municipalities between Kingston and Montreal. The chief difficulty is the view of engineers that interference with the free flow of water at the Long Sault would interfere with deep draft ship navigation between Montreal and Quebec. This makes the matter an international one, as the St. Lawrence divides Canada and New York State for some distance. A few miles east of the Long Sault, the St. Lawrence leaves the United States and flows altogether through the Province of Quebec. At the Sault, however, the State of New York is on one side and the Province of Ontario on the other, the dividing line placing the longer shore of the river on the American side. If navigation were not involved, the power proposition could be solved by the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. But navigation is not only involved, it is the paramount interest, protected not only by federal rights but by treaty and agreement as well. Under the latter an International Waterways Commission was established, and no works may be constructed in the river without the consent of the commission.

Under the statutes of the United States and Canada, neither New York State nor Ontario could by themselves put one stick of timber in the St. Lawrence without the consent of the International Waterways Commission. Hence the people of eastern Ontario are hoping that the utmost harmony may exist between the authorities at Washington and Albany, and also between the provincial authorities at Toronto and the dominion authorities at Ottawa, so that joint action may be possible in dealing with the Long Sault in the interests of power development.

## I. W. W. FREED ON BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—George Andrych, one of the 93 I. W. W. sent to the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, by Judge K. M. Landis in September, 1918, has been ordered released on bonds by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, pending a review of his case.

## RULING ON CORPORATION TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Corporations are not entitled in computing their taxes to deduct from gross income the amount of contributions to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational corporations or associations, even though such contributions are made to the Red Cross or other war activities, it is ruled by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

## LARGE FISH SELL CHEAPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SHEEPSKOT, Maine—Codfish weighing 50 pounds each were sold with difficulty to Bath dealers at four cents a pound recently. The fishermen said that no one wanted them because of their size.

## GUNBOAT AT SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—The United States gunboat Machias arrived here yesterday. She was to leave at night for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

## BETSY ROSS POST NO. 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Legion has granted a charter for Betsy Ross Post No. 1, composed of women naval reservists in the District of Washington.

## MORE BOLSHEVIST AGENTS ACTIVE

Throughout Near East Campaign Is Being Carried On—Promises Also Are Being Made Among Afghan Border Tribes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Bolshevik propaganda is being conducted as vigorously as ever, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed, throughout the near east, and full advantage is being taken of the Smyrna landing and other incidents of a similar character, which might possibly be construed into indications of the allied intention to divide the Turkish dominions.

The Turks, it is pointed out, reasonably dread the prospect of being placed in the power of those peoples they have so long oppressed, and this feeling is being fully utilized by the Bolsheviks. Further east in Persia and on the Afghan border, their operations show no sign of discontinuance, though their failure to carry out their promise of military assistance goes a long way to nullify the propaganda.

An instance of this is the case of the Jangali tribe in northwest Persia, who after a long period of resistance to the Persian Government in collusion with the Bolsheviks of the Caucasus have recently given in before forces they would never have defied but for the Bolshevik promises.

While the situation in Transcaucasia is still generally in favor of the Bolsheviks, largely owing to the inefficiency of the local government, the military situation has been made more precarious for them by their abandonment of Alexandrovsk on the Caspian Sea after the allied gunboat and airplane attacks. On the eastern border of Persia a small Afghan force has arrived from Herat but indications are that the natives there are not anxious for war.

## STRIKES AND THE RHENISH REPUBLIC

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A proclamation by General Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation at Mayence, forbidding strikes against the Rhinish Republic and threatening leaders of any such movements with expulsion is published in the Frankfort Gazette.

"The Rhinelanders have been discussing the interests of their fatherland for the past six months without disturbing public order," the proclamation says, but now the German Government threatens them with imprisonment. They have created a republic within the German Empire and have sought the right of election, in which they will have complete freedom. There is nothing in their procedure which might occasion protests or strikes, which disturb order and economic life."

## CHICAGO PACKERS SELL MORE BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Morris & Co., packers, have sold to bankers \$6,250,000 in first mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent gold bonds, which brings the total outstanding to \$18,750,000. The bonds were offered for public subscription at 87½ and interest, which yields the investor a net return of more than 3½ per cent. The proceeds of this issue, according to the official announcement, will be used at the rate of 75 per cent of cost, to replace in current account part of the earnings placed from time to time in fixed assets for increasing of plant capacity.

## COUNTER-ATTACKS OF BOLSHEVIKI CONTINUE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Persistent reports that Petrograd has been captured are "very premature," according to a statement from the official Estonian Press Bureau here.

A report from Estonian headquarters on Tuesday says that vigorous Bolshevik counter-attacks west and northwest of Gatchina continue, but have been going on without decisive

results. Nothing is known at Estonian headquarters regarding the reported advance of Finnish troops against Petrograd from the north. West of Luga the northern corps of the Estonian Army is engaged solely in repelling attacks. Southeast of Riga, Estonian forces continue to advance toward Kritzbaum, according to the report.

## Railway Centers Reported Captured

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Troops of the army of Gen. Simon Petliura, the anti-Bolshevik peasant leader in the Ukraine, have captured the railway centers of Proskurov and Berdicheff, in western Ukraine, according to an announcement made by the Ukrainian Press Bureau.

Denial of the report that the Bolsheviks had captured Cernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, was made today by the Rumanian Press Bureau here.

## EARLY RAILWAY ACTION FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confidence that Congress would dispose expeditiously of legislation needed to stabilize conditions and return the railroads to private ownership, was expressed yesterday by Ellison B. Smith, Senator from South Carolina, former chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, in an address before the American Short Line Railroad Convention. He said he believed the settlement of the problem would follow the teachings of American democracy "giving each man a fair chance in a free fight, rather than putting it all in one bag and pro-rating the earnings."

## MEXICO GIVES ORDERS AGAINST THE YAQUI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Embassy in Mexico City informed the State Department yesterday that, according to assurances given by the Mexican Foreign Office, urgent orders had been given for the purpose of apprehending the Yaqui Indian raiders. The department recently advised the Mexican Government to send sufficient forces to the Yaqui Valley to control the Yaqui Indians, whose lawlessness has lately increased.

## SHIPS FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Favorable report was ordered yesterday by the Senate Commerce Committee on the bill of Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, permitting American shipyards to construct ships for foreign account without first obtaining a permit from the Shipping Board. An amendment expressly prohibiting the construction of ships for enemy aliens was adopted.

## RUMANIAN EXCHANGE RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The exchange rate from June 5 on Rumanian leis will be 9.35 leis per dollar, according to the American Relief Administration, which has hitherto been unable to quote a rate for Rumania, but has accepted dollars to be paid in leis at the best figure obtainable on date of payment.

## "Salad Fixins" For Summer Days

LETTUCE—Big crisp heads, from Arlington, each.....8c  
3 for 25c

CUCUMBERS.....2 for 25c

TOMATOES—Hot House

Green and Wax Beans, Spinach, Romaine, Texas Bermuda Onions, white and yellow.

## GENUINE BERMUDA ONIONS

Lb.....15c  
Bananas, Pineapples, and all the fruits that early Summer affords.

## SALMON

Rich, fatty Columbia steaks and red Alaska

## ROYAL PURPLE SHRIMP

Can.....15c

## SALAD DRESSINGS

C. B. & T. Howard's, Durkee's

**Vermont Butter**  
Made fresh by us each week at Cabot and Lincoln in Northern Vermont—INCORPORABLE.

**Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.**  
55 Summer St., 87 Causeway St., 274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall St. BOSTON





**THE WINDOW  
OF THE WORLD**

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

Y. M. C. A. and Tzecho-Slovak

A new and interesting picture of Y. M. C. A. work in the war finds its way into print in the story of a private in the Tzecho-Slovak Army, which was part of the Russian forces, and later fought against the Bolsheviks. To these Tzecho-Slovak soldiers, the writer says the Y. M. C. A. workers were known as "our uncles from America," and they "lived with us like our own boys and kept us jolly in the most difficult times." The private's company had traveled in Bohemia before the war, and put his observation to good use in making Bohemia sausage and smoked meat until "the whole army wanted uncles' sausages." Throughout this Tzecho-Slovak Army the "uncles from America" earned the gratitude of the institution that had sent them overseas, and every one of them, says the grateful private, has been kept on the roll of the regiment that he "uncled."

China and the Y. M. C. A.

That the "Y" bit of war-time days in France is a good thing which should be preserved and copied in China is the decision arrived at a conference of some 60 Chinese Y. M. C. A. secretaries who were appointed to work among the hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolies employed as laborers in France. It was the first time that any of them had come in contact with the work of the association and they have been so impressed by the work accomplished that they have decided to carry on the work of the association, which now reaches chiefly the higher classes, among the coolies and others. China was well represented at the conference. Delegates came from widely separated parts of the republic, such as Manchuria, Shanhsin, Kiangsu, Chi-Li, Hupeh and many other places.

Wait and See

Bolshevik propaganda at home is quite different from that which the Bolshevik foreign office sends to other countries. In Russia its purpose is, according to the most recent samples, to create enmity against capitalism, constitutional methods of government and all forms of thought in Russia that are opposed to bolshevism. America and Great Britain are described as on the verge of upheaval, with the Labor leaders of the present steadily gaining. The Bolshevik army is reported to have conquered Germany, and to be engaged in battle with the armed forces of the rest of the world, which it is defeating. The underlying thought that the propaganda for home consumption carries is that all goes well with bolshevism; that it is conquering the world; and that, even if things do not look so rosy at home, the people have only to wait a little longer and complete victory will prove that bolshevism is the solution of every social trouble. The people, in fact, have only to wait and see what they will see. Whether or not they will see what they are promised is quite another matter.

A Fowl Contest

Mail-order education has attained to considerable proportions in the United States as a result of mid-western enterprise, but it has remained for the conservative University of Maine to stretch the "extension" idea to include a long-distance egg-laying race for hens. Six-day bicycle races seem tame indeed in comparison with this competition extending over a half year. The competing poultry were allowed to remain on their own farms, and the results of their efforts were collected monthly and sent to the university. The average record per hen of the winning team of Wyandottes was 115.75 eggs. It would seem that the production of this number of eggs was enough to keep any decorous fowl busy, but the reports estimate that had the contest covered an equal number of warm months, the average record would have been increased about one-half.

Rome and the Motion Picture

One of the most interesting of the minor results which the end of the war has brought to Rome is the resumption of the film-making business. Prior to 1914, this industry was growing by leaps and bounds. Gabriele d'Annunzio had already written and produced "Cabiria," and other great productions were contemplated, when the outbreak of the great struggle put an end to it all. Now the film producer is hard at work again. Rome is rich in material for the purpose. It has the actual architecture and

landscape for motion plays dealing with the historic past, whilst outside the city, the Campagna provides outdoor setting for plays of all ages. Ordinarily there are at least three hundred days a year of splendid sunshine, and now that the war is over, watching the movie actors at their work has again become an enjoyable free show for the Roman populace. The Villa Borghese has its almost daily processions of Praetorian Guards, four-horse chariots, patricians, plebeians, slaves, and all the other personnel of ancient Rome, moving in the odd businesslike masquerade that makes the modern motion drama. Naturally enough the Roman studios give much attention to historic drama. They have pictured "Julius Caesar," and the audience sees Mark Antony deliver his oration in the real Forum.

Another View

Side by side with the gloomy picture drawn by the German propagandist as to the terrible economic conditions obtaining in the country and the terrible trade outlook lying before it, comes the news of the holding of the Leipzig "Messe," the great spring fair, crowded to a quite abnormal extent with manufacturers and buyers. Reproductions, says one dispatch, of pictures, picture post cards, paintings on glass, and of statuary were notably abundant. Goods from enemy countries were on sale, and real French hair nets were much advertised. The German Austrian Kunstwerkstätten exhibited new silk fabrics, crêpes de Chine hand-stenciled in colors, whilst buyers from neutral countries were much in evidence. On the whole, it does not read much like the record of a "ruined country."

Then and Now

All the German press correspondents at Versailles are, it appears, "complaining bitterly" to their various papers of the treatment meted out to them and the German peace delegates. Newly arrived from "starving Germany," they are loud in their complaints about the food, also about their accommodation and the restrictions on their movements. The Berliner Tageblatt, according to a dispatch to The Times of London, in addition to "teasing" from its correspondents at Versailles prints an article on the treatment of the French delegates by Bismarck in 1871. It quotes from Busch's diary, to show that Jules Favre, General Barden and Thiers usually ate at Bismarck's table, and that Thiers was "honored" by being allowed to visit the Kaiser and to have an audience with the Crown Prince. The inference appears to be, remarks The Times correspondent, that if only the Germans were treated as they deserve they would be having merry parties with Mr. Clemenceau and the other delegates.

Oxford Is Herself Again

Full term at Oxford for some years now, has been an expression not without its irony, and bitter at that. The very sacrum, the young men who are Oxford's leaf and flower, felt the higher call of patriotism and duty and were sadly depleted halls and colleges while the youth of England fought on the fields of Flanders or amid the hills and plains of Asia that the world might be safe for democracy. This year, the new term, which always begins late in April, has been truly "full." The numbers of the undergraduates have gone up by leaps and bounds. Besides some 150 American soldiers distributed over the different colleges, University has 43 regular freshmen, Balliol 46, Merton 19, Oriel 29, Queen's 34, New College 46, Lincoln 30, Magdalen 42, Brasenose 32, Corpus 13, Christ Church 64, Trinity 22, St. John's 40, Jesus 33, Wadham 27, Pembroke 24, Worcester 23, Hertford 26, St. Edmund Hall 19, Keble 42, and there are still more figures to come in. The Americans appear to be cheerful intent upon enjoying themselves and profiting by every opportunity. Intellectual, athletic or social, which a couple of months' residence at Oxford as "undergrads" may afford.

"Aussie"

One by one, the special magazines and newspapers printed on various fronts for various forces are reaching their last number. The latest to terminate a useful career is the Aussie, the Australian soldier's magazine, printed and published "in the field." The small but energetic staff which produced this much-read little paper traveled about France wherever the Australian corps went, and at the price of 10 centimes, Aussie had a circulation of from 80,000 to 100,000. Aussie must also have a very interesting history, and when it comes to be written, no doubt one chapter will be devoted to the subject of "our printing presses," for wherever Aussie went in the devastated regions, it trusted for its appearance, in part at any rate, to salvaged press and type.

## PHILATELIC NOTES

Stamps of Cyprus and Siam

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Just now Cyprus is in the public eye, as a deputation of Greeks waited in the British Colonial Minister recently, asking him to use his influence to return the island to Greece. The population of the island is about 250,000, of whom nearly 80 per cent are Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church, the remainder being Muhammadans. Should Great Britain cede Cyprus to Greece, stamp collectors will lose a very popular colony, and the postal issues of which are widely collected. After three centuries of Turkish rule, the island came under British administration in 1878, and its first series of stamps appeared two years later.

From the time when the island of Cyprus came under British rule, and for a short period after the first stamps made their appearance, ordinary English adhesives of that date were used



What's the difference?

## A PLANTATION VILLAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In all your life, you have never dreamed of such an outlandish little place. If you have been mostly in cities, or in neat and well-regulated rural districts, you simply would not believe that there existed anything so extraordinary as this bit of a village, on the edge of a cotton plantation in northern Louisiana. You would need to pinch yourself all the time, in order to be sure that you were seeing what was really there.

We approached it one day in early spring, over miles and miles of gloomy stretching meadows and swamps, all under water; we could scarcely distinguish the outlines of the bayous which cut the country into wide tracts of soggy land, the trees standing knee-deep in muddy water, festoons of green-gray moss swinging from the branches. Oh, how weary we got of these somber pictures beyond the windows of our train, which was so behind schedule as to the hopeless of ever catching up. We thought of the cheerful uplands of Georgia and Alabama, where at intervals we had passed peach orchards in bloom, daintily floating pink billows against the soft filmy blues of the atmosphere.

At last we had crossed the river at Vicksburg and soon after had entered this desolate stretch of gray trees, gray moss, gray water and, occasionally, a gray, rickety Negro hut, perched upon a little hillock. But, when we arrived, we found plenty of interest, and our spirits rose. The brother who had come to meet us clutched our bags, and we set off through the stillness, left after the departure of the train. We crossed a rough field which surrounded the station, then struck into what resembled a road, though it began, suddenly, at one end of the town, springing full grown from the "rutty meadows," running in front of the hotel with double verandas, a bank built of shining plaster and four or five stores, it all at once ended abruptly at "Guy's," with its shop front painted a vivid blue. Naturally, we did not notice all of this on that first evening. We were very hungry. A damp wind blew overhead, and the spring twilight was shifting its shadows about. We hurried on to our lodging, following cautiously in the footsteps of our guide.

The wisdom of this caution was revealed the next morning, when we set forth on a sight-seeing tour, our host having left early for his work on the plantation. Back of the one street, so we found, were no paths, no fences, none of the contrivances by which men usually mark out their possessions and outline their routes. Houses were set down at any position and angle which took the fancy, and little attempts at front gardens were left open for all to share in freely. This hospitality was all the more remarkable, too, when one considered the identity of some of the four-footed, as well as two-footed creatures, which were likely to come near. In this

strange little community, horses, pigs, and dogs wandered all about unmolested, leaping more or less gracefully over the trenches which straggled in various directions; it was nothing in the least remarkable to meet a stray horse in the door-path or to run against a grunting and protesting pig as one slowly made his way through the velvety blackness of night, lighted only by a flickering lantern, which proved almost more confusing than helpful in the fragrant emptiness. Nothing could be more lonely than these back precincts on a starless night; but it was quite otherwise on the street, on a bright afternoon.

Ramshackle buggies and clumsy farm wagons were at such times drawn up to the hitching posts before the "stores," and out of them tumbled all the rollicking Negro folk of the countryside, intent on their spring shopping. So far as we could discover, the women's shopping consisted mainly in the buying of hats, for there was a holiday in the near future. Inside the conglomerate stores they were trying them over their crinkly black heads and, outside again, they were in possession of their treasures, marvelous towering affairs in the brightest of imaginable colors—rose and emerald green, lemon yellow, peacock blue, and strong purple. As they bobbed about in the warm sunshine, there was color enough to satisfy the most exacting of futurists.

But presently they all drove away again, laughing shrilly as they jolted off home, and we, too, turned to go in to tea. After dusk the habitual stillness had returned, to be broken only by the tinkle of a cowbell, the raucous barking of a dog, or the twittering of the birds in the tall tree tops. One then wanted a fire, a companion, and a good book, not to feel entirely out of the world, in this backwater of civilization, on the edge of the wilderness.

## JAZZ

From an article by Howard Brockway in The Review, New York

This word, so compact in form, yet with a world of suggestion held within its four letters, has but recently been admitted to full membership in our language. The events of the last two years have given so great an introduction and impetus to the little symbol that it has won its way to almost universal recognition by the sheer force of its expressive quality.

Just what is jazz? In striving to answer this query, I cannot hope to imitate the admirable brevity of the word. Jazz is ordered and calculated noise. It is a compound of qualities, both rhythmic and melodic. It seeks, with absolute success, he said, to sweep from our minds all simultaneous considerations of other things, and to focus our attention upon its own mad, whirling, involved self. Herein lies a large part of its compelling force and appeal.

The component elements of jazz are rhythm, melody, and a certain modicum of contrapuntal inner voices. But the greatest of these is rhythm. The right jazz band starts out to "set you" and leaves nothing to chance. It is fairly well established that only an oyster can resist the appeal of syncopated rhythm when it is performed with masterful abandon—abandon which absolutely controls dynamic gradations and vital accents.

The howlers of the jazz band's artillery are stationed in the "traps." Under this heading we find all the instruments of percussion, such as the big drum, the snare drum, cymbals, triangle, wooden blocks played upon with drumsticks, xylophone, cowbells, rattles, whistles for the production of various weird noises, and a host of other implements, often the personal conceptions of individual players of the traps. The trombones may represent field guns, while the clarinets, oboes, saxophones, alto horns, and cornets furnish the rapid-fire batteries. The range being point-blank, it is easy to see why the effect of the "drum-fire" is complete!

The melody will always be borne by sufficient instruments to insure its "getting over." Then, in the inner voices of the band, will take place a combination of effects which adds enormously to the total drive of the number. Here are certain of the contrapuntal features which are mentioned above. They consist of a variety of hilarious effects, produced by trombones or saxophones, attained by

a curious sliding from note to note. This creates an extremely comical result. This characteristic and droll portamento has become so well known and so popular that it has achieved a specific name—"blues," a humorously apt designation. A striking contrast is made by the mournful sighing of the trombones in the midst of the joyous riot of the rest of the band. Sharp rhythmic ejaculations arise from out the welter of sound, and over the whole tumult the trap-player spreads his array of dazzling accents, brought forth with absolute virtuosity from his motley army of noise producers. It almost seems, at times, like a case of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." But it is not so, and there is definite purpose and ordered means in it all.

I feel that I need, perhaps, to justify my statement that jazz is not new in the world. In the summer of 1914, I was visiting at Céligny, on the shore of Lake Geneva, with Ernest Schelling. On the night of July 31, a Chinese festival was held at Morges, at Mr. Paderewski's chateau, in honor of his birthday. Mr. Schelling and I had arranged all the music for the Fête of the Dragon. He had four records of native Siamese orchestras taken in Siam by the European Victor Talking Machine Company, as I recall. When I first heard them played, I was astounded, for there in this Siamese music, in spite of the strange oriental idioms, from an accidental harmonic standpoint, was the very essence of—jazz! The music was like nothing that my ears had ever heard, and uncouth to the point of absolute unintelligibility. But there were the insistent rhythm, the demoniac energy, the fantastic riot of accents from the drums and other percussion instruments, and a humorous mood which made me laugh long and loud. It seemed humorous to me. I have often wondered what that mood really was—in Siamese. There is no room for doubt when we hear our own jazz! Whole-hearted, boisterous, rough, but the very soul of kindly good humor and care-free merriment.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 752)

Chinese Students Protest

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Chinese Students Saturday Club, a literary society organized by a number of Chinese students in America, cabled to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference as follows: "We heartily support your firm stand against any treaty containing Kiaochow clause, repugnant to principles of self-determination and territorial integrity."

The recent decision by the Supreme Council on the disposition of Kiaochow and economic and railway concessions in the Shantung Province will practically reduce China to a position of vassalage to Japan. That this verdict is deplored by every Chinese patriot it goes without saying.

Probably the decision is made by reason of its expediency. However, we do not consider the temporary satisfaction of Japan's ambition as a permanent solution of the Far Eastern problem. From the viewpoint of America this decision, if carried out, will mean defeat of what she has always stood for. We are sure that the American people will be able to view the question in its true light and see to it that the ideal of democracy and principle of righteousness for which the United States has made so much sacrifice, shall not be defeated in the end.

(Signed) K. SHEN,  
Secretary, Chinese Students Saturday Club,  
New York City, New York.

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## THE PASSING OF THE SPEEDWAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Under the Dowling Bill, in the New York State Legislature, the Harlem River Speedway, built some 25 years ago for light-harness driving, has been turned over to automobilists. Some of the newspapers in New York City, in recording the event, used language that aroused the sarcastic comment of their contemporaries in the Blue Grass State. That not only the horse, but even the language spoken by drivers and riders should be unknown in the largest city in the United States, was something to be wondered at. But that its newspapers should use the phraseology of the automobilist instead of that of the turfman was unpardonable.

Beginning at the top of the One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Street viaduct, where the arches of High and Washington bridges throw their shadows, is the two-mile Speedway. It cost \$3,500,000, and was once regarded as the finest drive-way of its kind in the world. From the time the bill authorizing its construction was passed until that summer day, in 1898, when it was opened to the public, great interest in it was shown by horse lovers all over the country. Care, too, was taken by those responsible that its fairness and dignity should be maintained and that its standards and requirements should be on a high level.

It was not only to owners and drivers of good horses that the Speedway furnished pleasure, but it attracted throngs of those who never owned nor anticipated owning fancy driving animals, yet who were enthusiastic on-lookers of the spectacle presented. There were the summer days when, hot as it might be in the city, it would be sure to be cool on the shady side of the river where the Speedway stretched its ribbed turf; and there "Lucille," "Cobwebs," "Derby Princess," "Moth Miller," and other favorites trotted against each other to the delight of thousands.

"It is not in reason," wrote a well-known sporting magazine of that day, "that the American gentleman, with his predilections for the American sport of light-harness racing, will abandon his love for the trotter and transfer his allegiance to the high-stepper to dogcart or mail-coach or drag. The time will never come when our gentlemen of outdoor tastes will forsake the handsome and speedy trotting breed rooster." This was the prophecy when the "high-stepper" first made its appearance on the drive-ways and boulevards. In the judgment of horsemen it was deemed quite impossible that anything could share in interest with the trotter. That ever an hour could come, when, for lack of interest in driving horses, the Speedway would be turned over to the automobilist, would have seemed indeed beyond all range of likelihood to those who made the Speedway possible.

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## FARMERS' RIGHTS INVOLVED IN SUIT

Case Against Chicago Milk Producers Comes Up for Argument—Movement on Foot to Obtain Special Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Involving the question of the right of farmers to bargain collectively, the suit brought by State's Attorney Hoyne against the Milk Producers Association of Chicago, in which all of the eight officials of the association have been indicted charged with infraction of the Illinois anti-trust law, is to be argued before Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh of Cook County Superior Court today for re-argument and the fixing of an early date for the trial. The farmers claim that they have a right to bargain collectively for the price at which they sell their milk, which they hold, represents their labor, a right that they say is parallel to the widely recognized right of labor unions to bargain collectively for the price at which they shall market their labor.

### Action Affects 16,000 Farmers

Sixteen thousand farmers, members of the Milk Producers Association, located within a radius of 40 miles of Chicago, in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, are directly affected. The filing of a similar suit in San Francisco against the Associated Milk Producers of California has raised the question into a position of national importance, concerning, as it does, farmers of the entire country.

A Chicago's milk problem is a perplexing one. Consumers are paying 14 cents a quart for milk for which the farmers receive from the distributors 5.2 cents, the difference of 8.8 cents going to the distributor. It is claimed that the price charged the consumer by the various distributors is uniform, showing no evidence of competition, and that yet the distributors have not been attacked for price-fixing. Farmers point to this fact and ask why they have been singled out for prosecution.

### New Organization

During the years 1915 and 1916, when the prices of all other commodities were rising rapidly the price of milk remained stationary. The cost of production grew steadily, and there came a time when many dairymen found that they must either get a better price for milk or quit producing it. This situation led to the activities of the Milk Producers Association in bringing about collective bargaining with distributors. In 1918 the United States Food Administration stepped in, and after investigating the cost of production, fixed a price. The regulations of the Food Administration ceased to operate last January. No substantial increase in the price received by farmers for their milk has occurred since then.

As a result of the suit there has been brought out a new organization, the Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing Associated Company, through which the farmers sell their milk. It is hoped this measure will avoid legal difficulties in connection with both the federal and state anti-trust laws.

A movement headed by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, is on foot to secure special legislation from Congress, exempting farmers from application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Wisconsin recently exempted farmers from the state anti-trust law in order to permit them to bargain collectively.

## GERMANS' VIEWS STILL UNCHANGED

Captain Persius, Naval Critic, Says Average German Mentality Remains Same as Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BERLIN, Germany.—Captain Persius, the well-known naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, has commented at some length in that paper on the verdict passed upon the Fryatt case by the "commission for the investigation of charges of illegal treatment of prisoners of war" recently set up in Berlin under the presidency of Professor Schenkling.

That verdict, it will be recalled, reads as follows: "The verdict of the Captain Fryatt constitutes no infringement of international law; the commission regrets most keenly the speed with which the sentence was carried out." The German press, Captain Persius remarks, has scarcely taken any note of this pronouncement despite the fact that, by reason of its symptomatic significance, it has a claim to far-reaching interest. "The outside world," he continues, "will give it its careful attention. Why? Because the course of the proceedings and deliberations—which German thoroughness lengthened out to a duration of 12 hours at the first, and over six hours at the second sitting—furnish the proof that the present-day mentality of many people is still distinguished in nothing from that of the old Germany. In no simply natural and morally pure consciousness can the verdict awaken a feeling of satisfaction and relief; the feeling: 'We Germans are not guilty of the most terrible—and colossally foolish—crime laid to our charge.'"

The Fryatt and Cavell Cases

"The impression that the verdict must make upon our opponents," Captain Persius proceeds, "will exercise its evil influence not only upon the course of the peace negotiations, but will also subsequently hamper our efforts to repave the way for friendly intercourse."

"In the case of Captain Fryatt—and in that of Miss Cavell—it was shown

that nothing whips up national passions more than the taking of heedless, headlong revenge upon the enemy; for as such the Fryatt case in particular was adjudged. The U-boats, it should be recalled, violated international law from the moment of their appearance. It is true that were allowed to take to their boats, and only then was the work of sinking proceeded with. But naval law speaks of the sure guarantee of life to be given, of passengers, crew, and so on, being allowed to take their property with them. None of these conditions were fulfilled. Countless times it happened that the crews of vessels sunk far out on the high seas never reached land with their boats. Moreover, later, when the barred zone was proclaimed, the regulations relating to U-boats were frequently transgressed. For these reasons the bitterness of the enemy merchant service toward the crews of U-boats grew beyond all bounds. The governments issued the order to attack. A nationally minded captain could not, and indeed dared not, hesitate to obey that command, any more, for instance, than the commander of U-20 could when he received the order to torpedo the Lusitania."

### International Law Outraged

"The U-boat war upon merchantmen perverted, nullified, every conception of international law. Who can still contend, for instance, as was done by the commission of investigation, that the captains of merchant vessels are to be regarded as private individuals, and must not take part in warlike actions? Much that was said during the proceedings in question gives serious food for thought among those who know that hitherto international law has actually been but a figment of the imagination without a firm foundation, and that in the case of such deliberations as those held under Schenkling it is the spirit which prevails that counts. The investigation commission which considered the Fryatt case displayed nothing of that spirit which serves the interests of humanity and our interests in particular. It should terminate its activity with the utmost speed."

### LABORERS SEEK \$4 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BAR HARBOR, Maine.—The 40 laborers employed by the street department are considering measures to get their pay raised, as Justice Hanson of the Maine Supreme Court has issued a temporary injunction which suspends the action of a special town meeting which voted to raise the pay from \$3 to \$4 a day. The injunction was upon petition of a number of business men and is based upon the legality of the town meeting which was called by the justice of the peace, as provided by the Maine law, in case of a refusal of the selectmen to call such a meeting. The selectmen claim that they did not refuse to call the meeting, but had tabled the petition for further action. The selectmen now cannot pay the men more than \$3, even if they are willing, and the only way for the men to get more pay is to petition for another special town meeting.

### TARIFF REVISION THE TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Revision of the existing tariff schedules will be the topic at the dinner of the tariff and taxation committee of the National Association of Customs Managers at the Copple-Piazza Hotel, Boston, on Saturday, June 21, at 6:30 p. m. Representatives of various other branches of industry have been invited. The chief speaker is to be Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the new United States Congress. Possible changes in the tariff will be discussed and an unreserved expression of views invited.

### BREWERY FOR COLD STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—One large Louisville brewery which has been abandoned because of the approach of prohibition, will be converted into an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant, to cost \$750,000. The Magnolia Gardens, used for many years as a beer garden near the heart of the residential section of the city, and owned by a company which controlled several large breweries, will become the site of a \$650,000 10-story modern apartment house.

### WAR VETERANS OPPOSE LEAGUE

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—The United Spanish-American War Veterans at their reunion here yesterday adopted the majority report of a committee calling on Iowa congressmen and senators to oppose the ratification of the League of Nations on the ground that it threatened the sovereignty of the United States.

## INTEGRAL ARMENIA PLAN INDORSED

Recognition by Powers of Entente Delegation as De Facto Government Urged by the Governors of Forty States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Recognition by the powers of the entente delegation of Integral Armenia, at Paris, as the de facto Government of Armenia so that the representatives of that country may participate in the consideration by the Peace Conference of their own case, is urged by the governors of 40 states, in a communication sent to President Wilson requesting that he use his influence to that end.

James W. Gerard, chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, also announced yesterday that 20,000 ministers and priests, 55 bishops, 40 governors and 250 colleges and university presidents had cabled a petition to the President that he secure the independence of Integral Armenia, including the seven provinces and cities in Turkish Armenia and Caucasus Armenia, and to have the Peace Conference make requisite arrangements for helping Armenia to establish an independent republic.

Mr. Gerard further stated that with the establishment of the Armenian republic, the majority of over 1,000,000 Armenians who now live outside the boundaries of Armenia will migrate into their own land, so that there will be in Armenia a population of over 3,000,000 as against an alien population of 1,500,000. Thus, the Armenians in Armenia will constitute about 65 per cent of its population, whereas the Turks in 1914, formed about 25 per cent of the population of the then Turkish Empire.

Mr. Gerard has been informed by the delegation of Integral Armenia, with headquarters in Paris, that they presented a note to the Peace Conference last month to the effect that Armenia was now in a position to place at the disposal of the Allies 50,000 Armenian troops for the occupation of the non-occupied parts of Turkish Armenia, with the condition that the Allies supply these troops with necessary equipment and food.

### Refugees Repatriated

Work of Rehabilitation of Armenians in Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Rehabilitation and repatriation of the 8000 Armenian refugees in the territory about Aleppo is reported in a message received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. This territory, since the armistice, has been greatly congested by the return of these refugees, deported to the Arabian desert by the Turks in 1915.

Of the 8000 refugees, it is estimated that 6000 are Christian girls kept in Moslem houses, according to the message, signed by Dr. James L. Barton and Maj. Stephen Trowbridge. The message says the British authorities were about to rescue these girls and that the committee's relief work would be busy preparing shelter, bedding and employment.

### Christian Girls Rescued

During April 260 Christian girls were rescued from Turkish harems in the town of Aintab. The message also reports that the indicators of an attempted massacre of Christians in Aleppo some weeks ago have been executed by the British authorities after a trial and that this has had a wholesome moral effect on the Turks. In Aintab the Turkish authorities have surrendered the rifles in their possession.

Within a fortnight 4000 refugees had been repatriated in towns westward and northward of Aleppo. About 3000 were due to arrive from Damascus, 1200 were in Deirzer awaiting safe conduct, and 150 were arriving daily from Kara.

The establishment of orphanages in that territory to take care of the children whose parents were massacred by the Turks is proceeding rapidly, the message indicates. "Four orphanages established in Aintab, six in Marish," it says, "6000 orphans cared for in Uria, 1800 in Aleppo orphanage. Opening new boys' orphanage on tenth. Relief work also is organized in Marid, farther in the interior."

### Industrial Work

Industrial work has been undertaken in the Armenian villages of the Antioch region and silk production recommenced by the distribution of 100 boxes of silk-worm eggs to 200

families recently repatriated. In the towns of Aintab and Marish, the Armenians who have money have contributed to the loan fund inaugurated by Dr. Barton for the purpose of enabling returning refugees to buy industrial tools, materials, seed, wheat and animals for farms.

Preparations are being made for the rebuilding of a number of houses destroyed by the Turks. Employment will be found for many men in quarries which are to be started near the cities, from which stone will be obtained for the houses. Other men will be sent into the forests in the mountains to cut the necessary timber.

The message adds that the German hospital in Marish has been taken over by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief and that hospitals in Aintab and Aleppo are being prepared for the installation of units sent out by the committee. Other hospitals have been established in other towns.

## DRUG TRADE MAKES APPEAL TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the drug trade, appearing yesterday before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, at hearings on prohibition enforcement measures, asked protection for proprietary medicines long on the market, the continued manufacture of which they said was dependent upon the use of alcohol.

Failure to find a suitable substitute for alcohol as one of the fundamentals of most medicines was emphasized by counsel for wholesale and retail associations, who declared the trade was a unit in its opposition to "drug store liquor shops."

## CHECKS FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE MOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dependents of men in the military service, who have moved without notifying the War Risk Bureau of their new addresses have caused the return of 125,000 insured certificates. A total of 337,742 checks has been returned, including 15,000 drawn to dependents in other countries which are unclaimed. As fast as possible, the bureau is locating the persons to whom they belong, being assisted by the Red Cross and local agencies throughout the country. A trend from the country to the cities has been noticed in the change of addresses sent to the bureau.

NEW YORK, New York.—The conviction of David Lamar, for conspiring to prevent the transportation of war munitions from the United States to the Allies, was confirmed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A similar decision was given in the case of Henry B. Martin, a member of the so-called Labor's National Peace Council. Both men have been on bail pending appeal. They were sentenced to one year each in the Mercer County (New Jersey) penitentiary. The conspiracy for which Lamar was convicted was headed by Capt. Franz von Rintelen.

## DAVID LAMAR GUILTY FINDING CONFIRMED

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### NATIONALISTS WIN

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—Returns from the election just held here indicate a sweeping victory for the Nationalist Party, which supported the "Mission" to America. The "Independence Mission" was composed of leading Filipinos, who journeyed to Washington to ask that the islands be given their independence as a nation.

### MILEAGE CLAIMS ALLOWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Men discharged from the navy and naval reserve who have mileage claims against the government may obtain payment under an order issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy. There are nearly 150,000 such claims as a result of the increased mileage allowed by Congress in the Act of Feb. 28, 1919.

### BRITISH MASONIC EVENT

SYRACUSE, New York.—William S. Farmer, grand master of New York State; Robert Judson Kenworthy, grand secretary, and Townsend Scudder, past grand master, will sail from New York on the Mauretania on June 14, in order to be present at the raising of the Prince of Wales to Masonic honors in London on June 24.

## DISTRUST OF THE SOVIET CROPS OUT

Rebellion Against Its Rule in Russia Is Being Manifested More and More, Says J. G. Phelps Stokes, Socialist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That a feeling of distrust of the Soviet rule and of rebellion against it, is cropping out more and more, not only within the Bolshevik organization itself, but throughout the working class movement in Russia, is abundantly evidenced by facts gathered by many capable observers, according to J. G. Phelps Stokes, one of those who left the American Socialist Party because of the anti-war resolution it adopted at St. Louis.

Mr. Stokes points first to a proclamation issued by General Vatselis, new commander-in-chief of all the Russian Soviet armies, and countersigned by Danilchensky and Smirnov, the Executive Revolutionary Council, and by Maigur, chief of the Soviet general staff at the front. Mr. Stokes says the proclamation is a frank acknowledgment of the great extent and importance of the uprisings of the Russian people themselves against the Soviet rule.

He quotes General Vatselis as saying that "all are aware that the armed demonstrations of the Tchecho-Slovaks, which at first seemed insignificant, assumed the magnitude of an immense conflagration, threatening near to us the numerous bands of White Guards and traitors. Like hungry jackals, these bands attack us on all sides, and the struggle against them, gradually becoming more intense, has become a struggle of life and death."

Mr. Stokes also quotes General Vatselis as expressing regret that many even of his immediate aides can no longer be relied upon, some of them withdrawing from their commands at crucial moments.

Vladimir Bourzets, a distinguished Russian revolutionist, has sent to friends in the United States, Mr. Stokes says, a list of 75 Russian provinces, districts and localities in which notable uprisings of workmen and peasants against the Bolsheviks have occurred during the past year.

L. I. Goldman, member of the central committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, thus describes the uprisings of the factory workers at Yaroslavl: "The laborers of all the plants and factories took part in the uprising. Trotsky sent a message stating that if the revolt could not be quelled, he would go so far as having the city of Yaroslavl, with its 40,000 inhabitants, completely destroyed."

"Though surrounded by 17,000 Red Guards, Yaroslavl resisted, but was finally captured by the Bolsheviks. The uprising was suppressed by bloody and terrible means."

Paul Axelrod, veteran revolutionist, one of the founders of the Russian Social Democratic Party, who said, calling upon the leaders of Labor, recently, "Come to the rescue of the Russian Soviet," ridicules the idea that the Russian Government is really a government of workmen and peasants, and declares unequivocally that "the Soviet régime has thrown Russia into an abyss."

## CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is learned by this office that the sixth division of the United States Army has been ordered to go to Hawaii on its return from Europe. At the same time Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton has been ordered to Honolulu as commander of the Hawaiian department of the United States Army. In Hawaii now there are about 4000 United States troops, stationed in different parts of the island. The division is said to be the largest military force ever stationed in Hawaii.

## FEDERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Appointment by President Wilson of the Federal Electric Railways Commission to investigate and find a solution of the street railway problem over the country was announced yesterday. Composing the commission are:

Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary

## MOTOR COMPANY UNDER CHARGES

Trade Commission Makes Complaint—Much Stock Sold and Few Cars Made, It Is Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Misrepresentation in the promotion of the Pan Motor Company is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission, which yesterday cited the concern and its president, Sam C. Pandolfo, to appear on July 10 to show cause why the commission should not issue an order forbidding the violations of the law alleged.

The complaint states the commission has reason to believe that the concern has taken in \$4,728,811.69 from the sale of stock to the public, from its incorporation in January, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1919. In March, 1919, the number of stockholders in the United States and abroad is stated as 54,000 of whom 39,000 had fully paid their subscriptions. It is charged that \$1,156,667.33 has been paid out as commissions to salesmen of the stock and that Mr. Pandolfo himself was paid \$553,752.38 as commissions and for services.

While the concern promised to manufacture passenger automobiles on a large scale, the complaint charges that "only about 200 cars have been assembled."

Misrepresentation about a tractor also is alleged. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$5,000,000, divided into shares of \$5 each, but purchasers are required to pay in \$10 a share. The excess, the company asserts, was used for promotion expenses.

This action by the commission is described as its first formal complaint in the government's effort to eliminate misrepresentation and unfair practices in the interstate sale of stocks and securities. Paragraph 15 of the complaint alleges that the concern created "the impression that the stock of the Pan Motor Company was ratable equal in value to Liberty Bonds." The bonds were accepted in payment for the concern's stock, it is charged.

### INTIMIDATION ATTEMPT FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A threatening letter has been received by Nathan A. Tufts, District Attorney of Middlesex County, warning him not to continue investigation into the explosion which partly wrecked the residence of Leland Powers, member from Newton of the Massachusetts Legislature. It is announced that the District Attorney will ask the Middlesex County Grand Jury today for John Doe indictments against the perpetrators of the outrage.

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

## SALE—Two Days New Capes

Two Hundred Capes at Great Values

SERGE, SATIN, SILK, TRICOTINE—Every Cape made up to the highest standard and all from the best makers.

Values 35.00, 45.00, 55.00 and 75.00

Price **\$25** Price

Serge Capes, narrow shoulder, 70.00 value, 25.00  
Navy and Tan Serge Capes, long and graceful, 39.50 value, 25.00  
Satin Capes, contrasting colored linings, 39.50 value, 25.00  
Navy Serge Capes, polka dot lining, 35.00 value, 25.00  
Navy Serge Wraps, forming sleeve effect, 48.00 value, 25.00  
Tricotine Capes, beautifully tailored, 75.00 value, 25.00

THIS has been a season of great activity in Cape selling; in fact, the biggest cape season we have ever had. Now, at a time when Capes are at the height of their selling, we have decided to hold a special sale for two days only, during which time every cape in our stock will be marked at one price, 25.00.

THERE are thousands of dollars' worth of Capes at regular prices, and during this sale there will be savings of from 10.00 to 50.00 on a garment.

The models are for misses and women, and they are the newest and best, with the latest style features in collars, belts, pockets.

Sale Two Days—Friday and Saturday

## Cotton Dresses

Over One Thousand Dresses for Women and Misses

Fine quality voiles—plain and figured—ginghams—imported and domestic—English prints. Materials in beautiful colorings made up in the newest and most becoming styles.

10.50 to 17.50

English Voile Dress, souteache trimmed, 17.50  
Voile Dress, check pattern, four deep folds on skirt, 10.50  
Voile Dress, polka dot pattern, organdie collar, 10.50  
Misses' Anderson Gingham Dress, custom-made, 17.50  
Misses' Figured Voile Dress, wide tucks on skirt, 10.50  
Misses' Irish Linen Dress, straightline model, 17.50

## To Many People

the most pleasing beverage for mealtime is that rich, distinctly American table drink—

## POSTUM

Has it occurred to you that of all of our most prominent table beverages—Postum is wholly a product of our own continental domain?

"There's a Reason"

## A DELICIOUS DESSERT for six particular people

LOWNEY'S COCOA BREAD-PUDDING

3 rounded tablespoons Lowney's Cocoa  
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs  
2 cups milk  
2 eggs  
scant 1/2 cup sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 teaspoon Vanilla  
1 tablespoon cocoanut



At your grocer's.

Mix sugar and Lowney's Cocoa together. Cream in butter, add yolks of eggs well beaten. Stir in the milk, and lastly add bread crumbs, vanilla and cocoanut. Pour into greased dish. Bake in slow oven.

Beat white of eggs stiff, sweeten slightly, flavor with vanilla. When pudding is done, add this meringue, and set in oven till delicately browned.

Now call the folks!

In flavor-tight tins, 10c to 50c sizes.



## RADICALS' VIEWS ON EXPLOSIONS

Belief Expressed That Bomb Outrages Were Result of Plots of Reactionaries Who Aim to Establish Repressive Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The bomb outrages have brought from radicals the belief that they are the result of a plot, and the charge, sometimes made directly, sometimes by inference, that such deeds are inspired, if not actually engineered, by reactionaries who know that bomb outrages are generally followed by increased public support for measures restricting individual rights.

"Frame-up" is the word used by the radicals in accounting for the recent outrages. They point out that Congress is considering a peace-time Espionage Act and vigorous measures against bolshevism. And they argue that the present was exactly the time to "spring" what would be regarded as a "reign of terror" by the Reds.

### What Radicals See

They insist that various features of the bomb outrages indicated that they were not, in reality, the work of anarchists. They say the circulars found near the scene of some of the outbreaks warning the capitalists of further attacks on the part of the proletariat were not couched in the language of an anarchist. They try to show that the men whose houses were singled out were not those who would be selected by anarchists seeking to overthrow constituted authority by force. They note that one of those whose houses were attacked was absent at the time, and that the bombs were all placed on the outside of the houses, and they recall other instances in which attempts were made to prove outrages against the radicals. The conclusion is that it is unjust to blame all radicals for outbreaks that, if they were not instigated or encouraged by the reactionaries, were the work of men or women with whose use of violence the rank and file of radicals are not in sympathy. The New York Call, Socialist newspaper expresses it as follows:

### Socialist Paper's Views

"Socialists, above all other groups in the community, have no tolerance for the advocates of either private or public vengeance. Those who commit these deeds are the worst enemies of the working class and intelligent progress toward a better and higher civilization. A man or woman who has the interests of the masses at heart, who desires a restoration of elementary civil rights that have all but disappeared, will not countenance murderous violence any more than they would the glorification of the power and violence that provoked it.

"For nearly five years mankind has been systematically filled with a philosophy of violence and force. Is it to be expected that all this would cultivate intelligent views or that it would make us descend a niche lower in the animal scale? Arbitrary force and violence become an automatic process by which one kind of force is provocative of another. In this situation the desperate and murderous fool, as well as the avaricious provocateur, finds a fertile medium in which to function."

It is well known that I. W. W. propaganda has increased since the armistice was signed. The organization's papers are outspoken in their attacks on capitalism and trade unionism, and in favor of the proletariat and the One Big Union.

### Revolutionary Propaganda

The Rebel Worker, published in this city, calls itself the "organ of revolutionary unionism." It shuns all conservative labor organizations, urges the wage earner to take his destiny into his own hands, publishes news from "the American slave market," and gathers items from various places under the heading, "the international revolt."

"The radicals seize upon every opportunity to increase the discontent now apparent among the wage earners and they say causes for discontent are more numerous than ever. Outstanding among them is the dissatisfaction over the imprisonment of conscientious objectors and men and women arrested under the Espionage Act.

"The exigency of war," says the Workers Defense Union, "which has led to an unprecedented restriction of the fundamental constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly is now over and every pretext for further interference with these rights has been removed by the termination of the war."

They demand release of these prisoners and repeal of the Espionage Act, and condemn the efforts now being made to "rivet upon the people a so-called peace-time sedition act, which would prevent the complete restoration of civil liberties and would inevitably hamper the peaceful solution of the labor problems."

General amnesty will be demanded at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Sunday. Several other meetings of the same nature are being held meanwhile.

### Investigating Committee

The first public meeting of the joint legislative committee to investigate bolshevism in New York State will be held in this city next week. The committee has already discovered that radical propaganda is being carried on by many men and women in this city, through the printed and the spoken word, and that this propaganda is no longer spasmodic and isolated, but shrewd, steady and generally disseminated. The committee now wants to know whether this propaganda is actually seditious. If so, they are prepared to recommend such legislation as will thwart its purposes.

Word was received here yesterday

that John Johnson, an I. W. W. leader who, according to the Pittsburgh authorities, placed one of the bombs in this city, had recently been in this city at the Russian Peoples House. At that house it was said Johnson was unknown. Sometime ago the police raided this place, took 164 persons, and finally held four of them for deportation. The police are throwing great secrecy around their efforts to find clues to the perpetrators of the bomb outrages here. Extra precautions are being taken to guard against further outbreaks.

## RESULTS OF SPECIAL ELECTION IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Partial returns from all of the thirty-five counties of Oregon and complete returns from Multnomah County, which includes Portland, showed that in Tuesday's special election most of the eight construction and soldiers' aid measures on the ballot were approved and that one, a constitutional amendment providing for the bonding of the State for \$5,000,000,000 to promote reconstruction, reclamation and land settlement projects, was defeated. A proposed constitutional amendment providing for creation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor was heavily defeated.

The measures carried the heaviest majority was cast for a bill to bond the State for \$2,500,000, to match a similar sum to be asked of the federal government, for construction of a military highway to be known as Roosevelt Highway along the Oregon Coast from border to border. Another measure adopted provides that any discharged soldier, sailor or marine who was inducted from Oregon may receive from the State \$25 a month for four years toward the expenses of his higher education if he desires to attend a higher school within the State.

Eighteen counties adopted local road bonding bills. In Coos County, James Watson, county judge, and Archie Phillips, county commissioner, were recalled, and C. R. Wade and H. G. Kern, respectively, elected to succeed them. The recalled officials had been charged with waste of county funds.

## TAX CASE CONTINUED FOR SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—John H. O'Brien, of English & O'Brien, who on Tuesday pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the government by filing false income tax returns for 1917, yesterday admitted, before the United States District Court, that he and Mr. English are able to make the payment of \$1,500,000 required by the court. The case has been continued for settlement until this afternoon. Of the sum demanded, only \$250,000 is at the present time on hand, as representing the stock of raw wool owned by the concern. The balance, it is asserted, will be borrowed. Justice George W. Anderson questioned Mr. O'Brien in regard to his 1918 personal income tax return, and it was admitted that the \$12,000 paid of the \$16,000 due on this account was checked off in the corporation's finances as "expenses."

## ADDITIONS MADE TO BOSTON'S SAILINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Bi-weekly sailings of steel steamers between Boston and South American ports are soon to be inaugurated by the Baragon Shipping Corporation, which will have its main office at 84 State Street in this city. The Anchor Line announces steamship service between Boston and Glasgow, Scotland, to begin July 12. This will constitute the first direct service to Glasgow since discontinuance of the Allan Line service about two years ago. The Wilson Line is to resume service between Boston and Hull, England, discontinued some time ago. A steamer is now on the way here and will return in about two weeks. The Red Star Line has assigned several steamships to the Boston-Antwerp service.

## KANSAS GOVERNOR FAILS TO GET REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, wrote Governor Allen of Kansas yesterday that he had been unable to find in the War Department files the official report referred to by the Governor as supporting charges that the thirty-fifth division had suffered unnecessary losses in the Argonne battle, due largely to inefficient leadership. Mr. Baker said it was possible that the report was in the records of the army corps with which the thirty-fifth was operating, and that, as soon as these were transferred to Washington, further search would be made.

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### DEMAND FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—The local Trades and Labor Council in common with all other union men throughout Ontario are urging on the government the enactment of an eight-hour day

There is no ironing without cleanliness

Word was received here yesterday

## SOCIALIST LEFT WING WILL STAY

Members Who Were Expelled Expect to Gain Control, Says Leader, Who Declares They Represent Party Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The "left wing" of the National Socialist Party will not leave the party, but expects to control it, declared I. E. Ferguson, one of the leaders of the "left wing" Socialists in Cook County, in discussing the recent action of the national committee in expelling 25,000 or 30,000 members of the National Foreign Languages Federation.

The "left wing," Mr. Ferguson claims, represents the overwhelming opinion of the rank and file of the national organization. The "left wing," he asserts, carried the election for national committeemen and international delegates at the recent convention, and he charges that the national committeemen have refused to tabulate the vote and are putting matters off until the national convention, to be held on Aug. 30 in Chicago. The action of the national committee in reading out of the party at its recent meeting seven foreign language federations, Mr. Ferguson charges, was for the purpose of giving the national committee and its followers control at the coming national convention. He claims it was the hope of the national committee that the "left wing" would organize a new party so as to leave the old time Socialists in control. There is no reason for a split, he added, because the "left wing" represents the real sentiment of the party.

That the "left wing" is in rebellion, Mr. Ferguson said he did not deny, but the majority of the party, he claimed, is against the policy of "stand-patism and silence maintained by the present national committee."

It is a question of understanding socialism, Mr. Ferguson declared. He said that the "left wing" represents historic socialism of over half a century, which demands the overthrow of capitalism by the working class.

The "left wing," continued Mr. Ferguson, stands for industrial unionism. The campaign along the line of socialism advocated by the "left wing," which Mr. Ferguson maintains is the real socialism, has been thorough among the foreign language federations who are most responsive, he stated, to European conditions. The "left wing" also according to Mr. Ferguson, is the real representative in the United States of the communist international, which the Bolsheviks of Russia were instrumental in organizing at Moscow in March. The "left wing" is like the I. W. W. in advocating industrial unionism, but different in that the "left wingers" believe that the struggle for working class control must be a political victory.

On the other hand, the socialism of the present party organization, according to Adolf Germer, secretary of the national committee, is identical with the socialism advocated by the Russian Bolsheviks, and the "left wing" does not represent the socialism of the Russian Soviet.

## LEAGUE AID ASKED OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of organized labor in the United States are being urged to write to their congressmen and senators in support of the League of Nations. The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy also asks them to hold public meetings and to "make known the will of the people in this great issue."

"Certain persons," says the alliance's appeal, "are taking it upon themselves to claim that in opposing the League of Nations they are expressing the will of the people. The voice of the American people as expressed in the great war should be a sufficient answer to this, but reactionary politicians must be spoken to with great emphasis and with great frequency."

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act. In their statement they say, "Shortening the hours of labor is just as vital to the physical welfare of the people as is factory legislation, safeguarding machinery, and child labor legislation." The circular adds that there does not appear to be anything else for the workers to do than to close up their ranks and become insistent in matters affecting their welfare and happiness.

## ONE BIG UNION VEILED DICTATORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Winnipeg Citizen, the new four-page daily which lifted the veil of terror from Winnipeg on the first three days of the general strike when the five avowed Socialists in control at the Labor Temple succeeded in putting the daily press out of existence, published a fine article on the One Big Union as synonym for proletarian dictatorship. The Citizen, which is the spokesman for the Citizen's Committee of One Thousand, says:

"To the soldiers who voted sympathy with the general strike, it may be interesting to read that the 'One Big Union' declares alien enemies 'worthy of protection of organized labor' and that the One Big Union convention in Calgary last March sent fraternal greetings to the Russian Soviet Government and the Spartacists in Germany—and this is the One Big Union that the Labor News urges upon everybody, that Winnipeg trades unions are reported to have voted 96 per cent in favor of, and that is trying to stage another strike on July 1. All citizens should profit by the Winnipeg general strike and be warned in time."

"Why talk any longer, citizens, or honest workers," asks the Citizen, "about the issue being the right to organize? Or say that it is a fight for the principle of collective bargaining, or any other kind of bargaining, with open, frank, and confessed revolution, as they have it in Russia, Germany, and Austria."

There is only one issue—the strike committee has made the issue itself—British constitutional government or bolshevism. Read the Labor News and see for yourself what the strike committee is aiming at."

## BILL WOULD FORBID VIVISECTION OF DOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Henry L. Meyers, Democratic Senator from Montana, has placed on the calendar of the United States Senate a bill prohibiting the use of dogs for vivisection. The Senator from Montana, in the preamble to his bill, bases his objection to the use of dogs for this work on the splendid service done by dogs during the war. He expresses the hope that Congress will take cognizance of this work and take the dogs from the laboratories of the vivisectionists. The bill provides a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and a maximum prison sentence of 12 months.

## STRIKE OUTLOOK IN PARIS MORE HOPEFUL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Though there is no change in the industrial crisis to report since yesterday, nevertheless the outlook seems more hopeful. Calm prevails in the districts affected, to which Rouen has now to be added. 25,000 textile workers having joined the movement. It is stated that Mr. Bidegaray of the Railwaysmen's Union, is averse to strike and that the railwaymen are not likely to join.

### BIG RAILROAD BUSINESS AHEAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Substantial increase of railroad revenues because of the growing volume of general business was predicted yesterday by Walker D. Hines, Director-General, in concluding his testimony at the House Appropriations Committee hearing on his request for \$1,200,000,000 for use in operating the government-controlled lines for the remainder of the calendar year. He pointed out that the biggest crops in the history of the country would be moved during the summer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

### LABOR DEMANDS CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In response to a circular sent out by the Montreal Board of Trade asking to be informed of the attitude of capitalists and business men on the relations of Capital and Labor, replies have been received from more than 50 large employers of labor. The consensus of opinion is that Labor must receive more consideration than in the past and that employers must give heed to the views of the workers. A feature of the replies is

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## UNIONIZING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Instructors in Boston Schools Continue to Organize in the American Federation of Teachers Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Organization of the teachers of Boston into branches of the American Federation of Teachers has moved steadily forward since March, when men in the faculty of the Boston Trade Union College, composed largely of professors regularly employed in Boston universities and colleges, organized Local 66. Then, because various groups of teachers in clubs already existing seemed to be waiting for just this sort of an incentive, lively and earnest consideration of the subject broke out on every hand. There appeared to be a definite realization that the time for teachers to organize as Labor units was long past due. The feeling of having one's rights to self-support and family support perpetually and inexcusably ignored and often of being made the subjects of charity, possessed almost every teacher.

Local 66, made aware of the widespread convictions among the teachers, and expressing a desire to do all in its power to be of service, offered to expand its charter and become known as the Greater Boston Federation of Teachers. It seems that through various misunderstandings this offer did not meet with a very lasting welcome. However a considerable number of public school teachers accepted an invitation to join the local. The original members of Local 66 foresaw that the teachers of the public schools probably would accomplish much more in locals of their own, and made it possible for them to withdraw with the receipt of a charter of their own.

The some 40 or 50 elementary teachers who had joined accepted the proposal and sent for a charter. And all elementary teachers in the city who desire to do so may unite with this union, it is understood, as it has been clearly stated that it is for teachers in any of the grades below the high school.

The high school section, it has been learned, is gradually gathering itself, carefully thinking its way along in order that every step may be clearly understood and its acceptance the will of the majority.

Teachers in the Somerville High School with a hope of improving teaching and living conditions, have taken a preliminary step by forming a temporary union, unaffiliated, to be known as the Somerville High School Teachers Union. For the same purpose about 200 men in the Boston schools organized the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association about 10 days ago, which is to be tried for a year before deciding upon affiliation. There are men in this association who assert that as early as this summer men teachers will organize a local with American Federation of Labor affiliation. Thus signs of the unmistakable onwardness of this movement are constantly cropping out.

Since it is a rule with the American Federation of Labor that when the power to charter locals has been delegated to a national sub-federation of Labor, that is, since there is in this particular instance an American Federation of Teachers, all applications for local teachers' unions must be made through the American Federation of Teachers. So that each state or city group is an integral factor in the constructing of a nation-wide and nation-strong power, which promises to be a vital force in the working out of the social, economic, and political questions in the United States.

### LABOR DEMANDS CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In response to a circular sent out by the Montreal Board of Trade asking to be informed of the attitude of capitalists and business men on the relations of Capital and Labor, replies have been received from more than 50 large employers of labor. The consensus of opinion is that Labor must receive more consideration than in the past and that employers must give heed to the views of the workers. A feature of the replies is

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that the majority of them place the onus of responsibility upon the Dominion Government for bringing about a happy state of industrial relations. They do not blame the government for inactivity up to this point, but they do almost without exception hold that it has within its power to set up machinery sufficient to smooth conditions and reestablish the equilibrium of Capital and Labor.

## EXTENSION OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor has given notice that he intends to make a special order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the jute, flax, and hemp finishing trade. That is to say to the calendaring, bleaching, dyeing, or finishing of jute yarn or cloth, of flax yarn or cloth, of hemp yarn or cloth, or of yarn or cloth partly composed of jute, flax or hemp. It will also include the making of sacks or bags for materials wholly or partly composed of jute, flax or hemp, and all packing, dispatching, warehousing, storing, or other operations incidental to or appertaining to any of the above-mentioned work. The order, however, will not apply to the bleaching of materials required for the making or remaking of rope (including driving rope and banding); cord (including blind and window cord, but excluding silk, worsted, and other fancy cords); core for wire ropes; lines; twine including binder and trawl twine; lanyards; net and similar articles, when such bleaching is carried on in the same factory or workshop as the said making or remaking; and the bleaching, dyeing or finishing of carpets, rugs, or mats, and also the repair of used sacks or bags.

## BOSTON CARMEN WILL TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is announced that members of the Boston Street Carmen's Union will decide by a vote on next Monday whether their demands as to hours and wages shall be submitted to the National Labor Board, or whether an immediate strike shall be called in case the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company refuse to accede to their requests.

### SAFETY IN REEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The best expression of indignation at the widespread demonstration by the radical element in this country is to speed up the absorption of discharged men in industry, according to Alfred L. Smith, executive secretary of the Reemployment Bureau of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. "They have saved the world once," says Mr. Smith. "Let us help them now. It is up to the public to support their morale with jobs, and not let them tramp the street to encounter apparent indifference."

### BAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Union bakers who have been out on strike here have gone back to work, an agreement having been reached between them and their employers. The striking bakers demanded abolition of night work, and a compromise was reached whereby the employers agree to give extra pay for work done between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.

### AMERICANIZATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The legislative Committee on Education has reported a bill providing that no person between 21 and 40 years old shall be employed in a factory employing more than 25 persons, unless such person either speaks English or attends a school or class approved by the municipal authorities for at least three hours in each of 40 weeks in the year.

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## SPECIAL AIR ROUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Air Ministry Announces That the Stations Are Merely Provisional, Definite Ones Depending Upon Experience**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In connection with the resumption of British civilian flying in May, certain details of some of the aerial routes of Great Britain which it is proposed to declare open to civilian aviation, have been made public. These routes are provisional, for practical experience alone can show the Air Ministry states, if all the air stations selected are rightly placed and whether the proposed air track or route does not in some cases lie too far off certain large centers of population and industry.

On Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed, there were in Great Britain and Ireland 337 aerodromes and landing grounds. Of these 115 have already been relinquished for purposes of cultivation, while about 100 will be required for the time being by the Royal Air Force. There remain, therefore, about 120 aerodromes and landing grounds which will ultimately be available for civil aviation.

In spite of storage and other difficulties, the government has decided to open up certain trunk aerial routes at once. These routes have not been laid down arbitrarily, by ruling a line on the map from place to place. They have been chosen with reference to the situation of existing aerodromes and military demands, and in their arrangement an attempt has been made not only to establish direct communication between London and Ireland, and London and the north, but also to cater for some of the larger and more important centers of population which lie along the routes.

### Trunk Aerial Routes

The routes at present proposed, together with the more important stations ("station" being the term used for an aerodrome or landing place), are:

- (1) London-Scotland: Hounslow, Winton, Harrogate, South Carlton, New Holland, Doncaster, Copmanthorpe, Catterick, Redcar, Newcastle-Turnhouse, Renfrew.
- (2) London-Dublin: Hounslow, Witney, Castle Bromwich, North Shropshire, Baldonnel.
- (3) London-Manchester-Belfast: Hounslow, Huchnall, Sheffield, Manywell Heights, Didsbury, Scale Hall, Luce Bay, Aldersgrove.
- (4) Continental Route: Hounslow, Lymington.
- (5) Dutch Route: Hounslow, Hadleigh.
- (6) London-Plymouth: Hounslow, Eastleigh, Catterick.
- (7) London-Bristol: Hounslow, Filton.

Once a particular route has been declared open, the pilot of an aeroplane making the journey will find petrol, some accommodation, and where possible mechanics to handle his machine at each of the air stations named, and the practical value of the information now given lies in the fact that on and after May 1, any individual who complies with the terms of the regulations is at liberty to fly along these civil air routes, and to make use of the stations and facilities afforded. The government cannot guarantee to assist aircraft which may land elsewhere than at a specified station, and a pilot descending, either by design or owing to force of circumstances, at an aerodrome off the route must not expect to find, either mechanics, accommodation or petrol or oil at his disposal.

After deducting from the sum total those aerodromes which have been provisionally selected as stations along the proposed air routes, there will remain for disposal nearly 100, many of which are very well equipped. It is proposed to publish shortly a list of these, showing the distance of each from the nearest railway station and postal town.

### Overseas Traffic

The control of traffic passing to and from overseas cannot but prove a difficult problem, the Air Ministry states, and it is one upon which the Air Ministry has worked in close touch with the Home Office and His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise. It has been decided that the aerodromes which can alone be used for this traffic, called "appointed" aerodromes, shall, for the present, be limited to four in number, and with the exception of the London terminal aerodrome at Hounslow, be on the coast. They are as follows:

- For continental traffic—Lymington in Kent.
- For Dutch traffic via Harwich—Hadleigh in Suffolk.
- For Scandinavian traffic via the Humber—New Holland in Lincolnshire.
- For traffic direct to London—Hounslow in Middlesex.

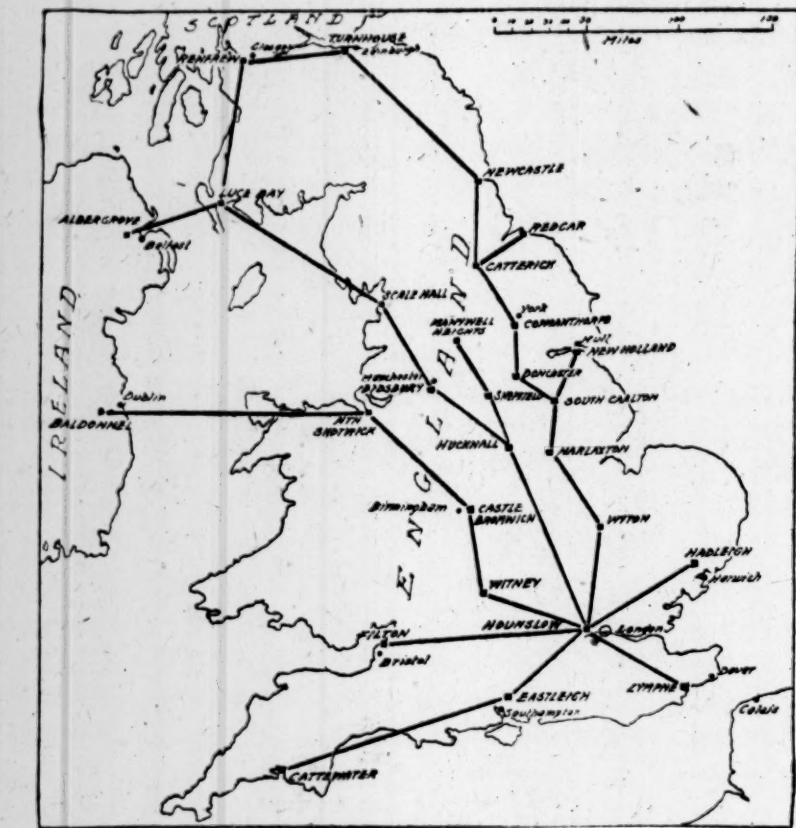
At these "appointed" aerodromes all outward and inward bound aircraft must touch, i. e., land for examination of goods and passengers. It has been objected that these aerodromes would be better situated inland and not on the coast, the argument being that much of the time gained by aerial transit of goods would be lost if examination had to be carried out immediately on crossing the seaboard. But the difficulties of control if such a system were adopted, and the lack of certainty as to what particular channels trade will follow, have led to the provisional placing of them on the coast.

For the convenience of pilots flying direct from the Continent to London, one "appointed" aerodrome, has been placed at Hounslow whence pilots can proceed after examination, direct to their destination. If sufficient trade and air traffic should grow up in any other direction, the question will be

reconsidered, and "appointed" aerodromes will be established by the Air Ministry as necessary at other centers. With regard to inspection of machines, rigid care and supervision in regard to construction and air-worthiness will be insisted upon, for the safety of the traveling public and also the public which does not travel.

For this duty, the Air Ministry will continue to be responsible. It states it will not in any way hinder development by imposing inspection on inventions or purely experimental machines, but it will insist on the inspection and certification for general air-worthiness of any passenger machine plying for hire. Not only the machine, but the pilot who carries passengers, and the aerodrome where he lands will be liable to periodical inspection, and if they are not passed as fit, the license is liable to be withdrawn.

Experience gained during the short spell of flying during Easter, when 972 people were carried, has been of assistance in drawing up the regulations.



British air routes

Maps shows the proposed courses to be thrown open to civilian aviation in Great Britain and Ireland

## RAISING STANDARD OF ITALIAN WAITERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
GENOA, Italy.—At a recent meeting of the hotel and café waiters of Genoa, important resolutions were unanimously adopted. The waiters desire to better not only their material but, above all, their moral conditions. They perform a useful and necessary work, and believe they have the right to gain a living other than as beggars. Under the present system they hold their positions by paying to the proprietor a certain fixed sum, and a certain percentage on the total daily receipts; these payments being made from their gratuities.

Their program would raise the standing of cooks, waiters, etc., to the same level as that of other workers, because the duties and the rights of both parties, the employers and employees, would be definitely determined as regards wages, hours, employment, and discharge. At present there is no contract between the waiters and their employers, who may discharge one employee at a moment's notice and replace him by another who offers, perhaps, more for the privilege of working. All other classes of workers have obtained the eight-hour day, yet the waiters must continue to perform 10, 12, 14, or even 15 hours' work daily. Moreover it has been found that in many cases the employment agencies have been in league with the café proprietors to employ or discharge the waiters at will.

The Waiters Association, in short, has adopted a program which would abolish the slavish tip system and would assure them a fixed wage, definite hours of work, insurance against accident, and steady employment.

**SEIZURE OF BOOKS ILLEGAL**  
NEW YORK, New York.—The prosecution in the trial of the officers and employees of the Coastwise Lumber & Supply Company on charges of conspiracy to defraud the federal government, received a setback yesterday when Judge Thomas decided that seizure of books and documents of the concern before the trial was illegal.

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## UNION WITH ITALY IS FIUME'S DEMAND

**According to Italian Authority the Rights of Italy to the Adriatic Port Are Founded Upon Nationality**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—"A memorial has been presented to the Peace Conference in Paris by delegates from the commune of Fiume which expresses the wish of the great majority of the citizens of that city," says Virginie Gayda, delegate of the Italian Adriatic Committee, writing specially for The Christian Science Monitor. "To be united with Italy and support their rights in this matter by documentary evidence. Meanwhile Jugo-Slav agitators have contemporaneously started

establish their right to Dalmatia and which is disputed by the Slavs, who declare that it is the present which must be considered and not the past. Secondly: A historical record of possession cannot be said, in itself, to establish a right, for, first of all, it must be made clear whether this possession was a lasting or a passing one, whether it was the result of conquest by violence, as was that of Germany concerning Alsace-Lorraine, against the will of the original population, or of peaceful occupation in harmony with the feelings of the people. Fiume was originally Roman and then a free and autonomous commune. It was only during the feudal struggles, that, crushed by neighbors stronger than herself, Fiume came under the dominion of the Arch-bishop of Pedenza, the bishop of Pola, the lords of Duino and of Valse, and therefore of certain Croat lords. The Austrian emperors who occupied it afterward, always considered it as a separate entity (Corpo Separato) and the last of the Hapsburgs, Charles VI. definitely recognized its autonomy.

**An Autonomous City**  
"In 1776 Maria Theresa incorporated Fiume in Hungary together with Croatia, that is to say as a Croatian city. The inhabitants revolted, demanding that Fiume should become part of the Hungarian State, independent of Croatia, with its own administration and political autonomy and the public use of the Italian language. Maria Theresa granted the demands of the citizens of Fiume in 1779, recognizing their justice and, withdrawing the decree of 1776, promulgated another, the Magna Charta of the autonomy of Fiume, in which it is definitely recognized as an autonomous and Italian city."

"In 1848 the Croats of the Ban Jelacic who had helped Austria to suppress the Hungarian revolution, took Fiume from Hungary by force of arms and held it until 1867. During those 19 years the population of Fiume made ceaseless protests. In order to put down the revolts the Ban of Croatia had to proclaim martial law, and in order to make himself understood had to speak Italian. In 1867 the dualist arrangement between Austria and Hungary having taken place, Fiume was restored to Hungary and regained her complete autonomy. A decision arrived at, at Budapest, by deputations from Hungary, Croatia and Fiume, determined that the free city of Fiume and its territory should remain 'Corpus separatum adnexum sacre Regni coronae' (a separate entity annexed to the sacred crown of the Kingdom of Hungary).

"It is clear, therefore, that the story of Fiume and its possessors does not lack either complexity or violence, and that Croatia dominion only represents episodes, intertwined with the confused and stormy period of medieval feudal warfare."

**"Arithmetical Jugglery"**  
"II. The alteration in the national census of Fiume consists in adding to the Slavs of Fiume about 10,000 Slav inhabitants of the suburbs of Susak which belongs to the administration of Croatia and is divided from Fiume by a valley and a river. It is clear that it is a matter of arithmetical jugglery, and in such a way the most fantastic conclusions may be reached. England, for instance, might demand the annexation of certain northern departments of France, declaring that although they were certainly entirely inhabited by French people, once united to England they would only constitute a numerically small nucleus and would be lost among the millions of English."

"III. It may be said with regard to the alleged necessity for an economic outlet for Croatia that, firstly, Croatia, apart from Fiume, has still 150 kilometers of Adriatic coast to which the Italians have not made, and will not make, any claim. Secondly, Fiume, an Adriatic port, concerns Croatian commerce only in a minor degree, and in the main that of territories which are not within the borders of Jugo-Slavia. In fact, without counting Fiume, at least seven ports on the Adriatic would remain in the possession of Croatia."

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## BISHOP AS CRITIC OF DAIL EIRANN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, in a recent sermon, asked his audience to think seriously over the Dail Eirann meeting and the speeches made there. He owned that some of the speeches were marked by a certain amount of toleration, but several of the Sinn Fein members of Parliament had held up to admiration the actions of the Bolsheviks in Russia and Hungary.

Although Countess Markievicz had proclaimed the doctrine of backing up the Russian revolution, he said he had not minded her wild ideas at first, as he had thought that she alone upheld them. But he found now that these ideas were held by responsible men, members of Parliament, and officials of the new government, and so he warned his flock that if these ideas spread and were adopted, the faith of St. Patrick would not stand.

**NEW DEPARTMENT PROTESTED**  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Representatives of all of the agricultural organizations of Massachusetts met here today to take action to prevent the enactment of the bill now before the General Court, which makes a new department of conservation, which farmers claim will infringe severely on the functions of the Department of Agriculture, and will take all control of agricultural matters from the hands of the farmer.

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## A TZECH OPINION ON INTERVENTION

**President Masaryk Opposes Sending Allied Forces to Russia, Favoring Wide Relations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—In a recent interview with the distinguished Swiss publicist, Mr. Maurice Muret, Mr. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, spoke at some length on the Russian question. Replying to Mr. Muret's question regarding the truth of the statement that he strongly advised President Wilson to oppose a policy of sending armies to Russia to crush bolshevism, President Masaryk replied:

"I did not absolutely deprecate a military expedition to Russia, but I tried to show the Allies the difficulties of any such undertaking. My knowledge of Russian mentality certainly gave weight to the opinions which I expressed. My opinion is that either we must send to Russia a powerful military expedition, or abstain entirely from military intervention."

**Expedition a Difficulty**  
"It would be difficult to organize an expedition of sufficient numerical strength. The British and French soldiers, to say nothing of the Americans, have only one single desire, and that is to return home and to resume normal conditions of life. Volunteers? I estimate that at least one year would be required to raise, organize, and transport to Russia an army sufficiently large to be effective. As to Japan, all her forces would barely suffice to reestablish order in Russia."

"Nevertheless, I am not of the opinion that we ought to leave the Russians alone. I think it is the duty of the Allies to enter into relations with all Russian groups and with all existing Russian governments. There was nothing monstrous about the Prinkipo proposal. I should like to

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"Nevertheless, I am not of the opinion that we ought to leave the Russians alone. I think it is the duty of the Allies to enter into relations with all Russian groups and with all existing Russian governments. There was nothing monstrous about the Prinkipo proposal. I should like to

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## A TZECH OPINION ON INTERVENTION

**President Masaryk Opposes Sending Allied Forces to Russia, Favoring Wide Relations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—In a recent interview with the distinguished Swiss publicist, Mr. Maurice Muret, Mr. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, spoke at some length on the Russian question. Replying to Mr. Muret's question regarding the truth of the statement that he strongly advised President Wilson to oppose a policy of sending armies to Russia to crush bolshevism, President Masaryk replied:

"I did not absolutely deprecate a military expedition to Russia, but I tried to show the Allies the difficulties of any such undertaking. My knowledge of Russian mentality certainly gave weight to the opinions which I expressed. My opinion is that either we must send to Russia a powerful military expedition, or abstain entirely from military intervention."

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## PRINCE HOHENLOHE AND HUMBERT CASE

Evidence Is Given by Witnesses Concerning Deals With German Prince for Money for Newspaper Propaganda

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—On the day after the scenes before the court-martial in the trial of Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches, and Ladoux, when Maître Moro Gaffier, the advocate of Humbert, and Captain Mornet, the government prosecutor, became so angry with each other in consequence of the former's insinuations against the President of the republic, it was intimated that Mr. Poincaré had expressed a desire to give some further evidence on the subjects of the argument, which would be produced in due course. This was a keen edge again put upon anticipation.

In the meantime there was much of interest and importance to be going on with. There came along to the witness bar Mr. Darrou, a police official, who gave important evidence as to the doings and movements of Lenoir and Desouches in the course of their expedition to Switzerland. He entered into negotiations with the Swiss, Schoeller, who was the German agent for the purchase of the Journal. He had ascertained that Schoeller was acting on behalf of certain German banks and that the French notes that were paid for the Journal shares were bought in Germany and Switzerland. They were brought to Paris in four journeys by a Swiss advocate named Hurlimann, who was referred to in correspondence between Lenoir and his mother as "the Red Man." When Mr. Darrou questioned Schoeller as to the part that Lenoir had played, the Swiss would not say that Lenoir was innocent. Mrs. Darrou told Mr. Darrou that Lenoir had mentioned a certain Radowitz to her, and it appears that this man, who, in 1915, was a German intelligence officer, had been in communication with Lenoir from Bern. Mr. Darrou also found out that Desouches once stayed at a hotel in Zurich which was known to have been frequented by Prince Hohenlohe, and relations between Lenoir and the Germanophile Swiss and a peace propagandist, were also indicated.

Lenoir's money "Boche"

The next sitting was mainly occupied in hearing the evidence of Mrs. Thouvenin, Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. de Beauregard, who on frequent occasions have been mentioned in the course of these proceedings. Mrs. Germaine Thouvenin, who had been to Mr. Charles Humbert with some of the letters Lenoir had written to her, came now, amongst other things, to protest against the idea that she had sold the letters in question. In indignant tones she likewise declared that, apart from his paying a bill of "2000 francs" for her, she had never received a single franc from Lenoir. She said that Lenoir once told her that he had a big business affair at Bern, and a year after the time of the contract Humbert told her that Lenoir's money was "Boche."

Mrs. Thouvenin was careful and discreet in her answers, keeping to "the minimum" as is said, but was apparently anxious to show that neither in the case of Lenoir nor Humbert had money entered into the question. Before she went away from the witness bar, Lenoir observed, "If I allowed myself to say that Mrs. Thouvenin sold any letters I regret it. If I said it, it was Mr. Manoury that told me. But for myself I never dreamt of attributing such an act to her." The president turned to Humbert and asked, "Humbert, you did not buy these letters?" and Humbert answered, "Not at all, mon colonel!"—he being quite emphatic always with the military form of address, though his army connection is a little thin by this. So the honors were with the lady.

Short and Strange Story

Mrs. de Beauregard, whose real name is Mrs. Madeleine Jaumard, had a short but strange story to tell and there were points about it which the court evidently did not seem disposed to linger upon too much. She had, she said, taken the money from the German Prince de Hohenlohe-Oehringen, with the intention to deceive him, and was in touch with the French military authorities all the time. The president of the court asked her if Desouches also had not spoken to her of the possibility of cheating the Prince out of his money, that is to say, taking it from him and causing him in actuality to serve against Germany. "Meaning," said Mrs. de Beauregard, "that he wished to conduct a campaign favorable to France." I understood it in that way. I do not know all that he meant. Nevertheless I went to the second bureau where they said to me, "If you can find out something." Then on my return to Switzerland I asked Prince Hohenlohe for news. Did he distrust me? I do not know, but in any case he never answered me.

She was asked why she did not go to the second bureau immediately after Desouches had replied that she had never attached any importance to it, and besides did not understand exactly what Desouches wanted. When Desouches asked her to introduce him to Prince Hohenlohe she put him off. Captain Mornet asked her if it was then that she understood what it was that Desouches was after. She seemed a little uneasy, wrapped her furs about her as though the hall was not warm enough, and did not answer.

"A Phrase in the Air"

Mr. Ruedel came to the witness bar now and explained that Mrs. de Beauregard had spoken to him of the possibility of her seeing the Prince Hohenlohe again without any

idea of injuring her country. It occurred to him then to mention this matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs who told him to communicate with the second bureau. When accordingly he spoke to Colonel Hallier the latter said, "Keep yourself informed and watch!" He had lunch with Desouches and Mrs. de Beauregard and at the end of it Desouches, chatting upon a thousand things, suddenly came out with this idea. "If the Prince should put money into my newspaper!" Asked if he were not astonished at this suggestion, he said that, knowing the relations of Mrs. de Beauregard with the second bureau, he was not disturbed. Besides, it was only a "phrase in the air," such as Desouches with his many ideas was given to.

Then the third of the women came to give evidence. This was Mrs. Max Raymond. The president questioned her about Desouches, asking if he had not told her of his intention to start a newspaper. She said Desouches told her he wished to buy newspapers, and she answered him that that required a lot of money. Desouches replied that he might get into touch with Prince Hohenlohe. In March, 1916, she went to see Mr. Humbert, telling him of the plans of Desouches. He was much disturbed and got into a terrible state of anger, saying, in effect, that he had fallen into the hands of rogues and they had deceived him.

The evidence seemed to be in favor of Humbert, who smiled in satisfaction, while Lenoir and Desouches looked glum. Humbert rose in his place and said, "It was after this interview and after other information had reached me, that I went to see the Ministers of War and the Interior."

## CANADA'S POSITION IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Sir Auckland Geddes Says War Has Shown the Country to Be One of the World Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir George H. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, recently presided at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, and his colleagues. Sir Auckland Geddes, in proposing the toast of "The Returning Canadian Divisions," said they all knew how gallantly, nobly, and successfully the Canadian divisions played their allotted part in the great campaign which ended the war against Germany.

His record, he continued, was one of which any nation might be proud if it had no other claim to pride. Canada had found herself no longer a subordinate partner in the British Empire, but one of the great world powers, one of the great world nations, which had been proved upon the battlefields of Europe.

### Canada's Quota

Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian Military Minister in London, in reply said that Canada had sent 415,000 men across the seas. He assured his hearers that the authorities were doing all they could to get them back, and by July would have repatriated most of the Canadian troops at the time of the armistice. The total number overseas then was 278,000.

Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Bustall, commanding the second Canadian division, expressed his appreciation of the arrangements made for the return of the troops. It was quite appreciated by all of them, he said, that they were in England a little bit longer than they expected, owing to shipping shortage.

Sir George Perley praised the work of General Currie, the Canadian corps commander whose name, he said, was second to none in the British Army, and also spoke highly of the cooperation of the Canadian organization between England and France. With reference to the criticism by some Canadian officers who had already returned to Canada, Sir George Perley said that such criticism was not to be taken too seriously. He believed history would show that Canadian organization had been very fine indeed, and they had made a record for themselves both in efficiency and in cooperation which would be a proud heritage of all Canadians in the years to come. The Canadian trades com-

mission, he continued, had been sent to England for the purpose of securing for their manufacturers a proper share in the production of things needed in the work of reconstruction. The commission was for the purpose of finding a suitable outlet for the greatly increased powers of production which had been developed in Canada under war stress.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, in responding, gave some interesting figures regarding the progress of Canadian trade.

Canadian Trade Progress

The export of Canadian manufactured goods for the year ending March 31, 1914, was \$57,000,000; by March 31, 1918, it had risen to \$636,000,000. In the same period the export of agricultural and animal products had risen from \$198,000,000 to \$567,000,000. From being primarily an agricultural country, Canada had passed into being a predominantly manufacturing country.

Previously they always came to London for money, but during the war the enormous sum of \$1,400,000,000 had been raised from the Canadian people by five loans, he pointed out, that they did not owe that sum to anybody outside, but they could do what they liked with it. The Canadian mission was an experiment, inasmuch as it was the first time that any government had chosen a business man to do a business job. It might be unsuccessful, but they would have to do the best they could. They were badly equipped for foreign trade; they would have to rely on the British mercantile marine, and they lacked also financial arrangements. It had been decided that if necessary they would go to the Canadian people for more money, and this would be used to secure new markets by lending European countries sufficient money to purchase certain of their needed requirements in Canada; in exchange for supplies they would take these countries' national treasury bills as security.

An Empire Effort

They had made arrangements up to the present time with the governments of Belgium, Greece, and Rumania, and they had negotiations proceeding with the French Government—in each case for \$25,000,000. About 100 millions of people in Europe—those of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Serbia, and Greece—were formerly very much under the domination of the Germans, who had the bulk of the trade. They all wanted to expand and develop, and they wanted the British Empire to give them a helping hand. He had approached the officials of Great Britain with a view to trying to make this an Empire effort rather than a purely Canadian effort.

They had got to have a new order of things. They came from Canada in the enthusiasm and vigor of their youth, and they wanted to sit down and discuss these matters and frame, if they could, a new imperial trade policy, a new spirit of cooperation, and a new unity for the whole of the British Empire, so that they could place themselves in a position where they could be of the maximum amount of assistance and help to the British Empire. He was very anxious to establish some new organization, some department, from which information of value to the Empire could be distributed everywhere.

FISHERMEN AND THE LLOYD GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—The recent ministerial crisis which resulted in the resignation of the Lloyd government and its replacement by one led by the Hon. M. P. Cashin was due to the feeling that under the Hon. W. F. Lloyd the government was too much subject to the influence of the Fishermen's Protective Union, the organization in which the fishermen of the Dominion are banded together under the leadership of the Hon. W. F. Coaker, who was himself one of Dr. Lloyd's colleagues.

The coming election will be, very largely, a trial of strength between the adherents of the union and those who believe that the organization has gone outside the proper scope of its activities and sought to dominate public policy too completely.

## AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH EAST INDIES

Efforts Are Being Made to Increase Australian Commerce With the Islands—Much Valuable Data Already Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia.—A tour of the East Indies recently completed by Mr. W. Kingsmill, M. L. C., for the purpose of collecting data for the foundation of an increased trade with Australia, is the subject of a very interesting and detailed report which has been placed before the Legislative Council of Western Australia. Mr. Kingsmill made a very comprehensive tour which included Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Sungei-Siput, the Plus River district, Penang, Johore, Batavia, Buitenzorg, Bandung, Djokjarta, Soerabaya, Passoercean, and Banjoewangie. He was enabled in every case to get into direct touch with the most prominent people, who proved of invaluable assistance in the pursuit of his investigations.

Armed in the first place with carefully tabulated returns of existing imports and exports between Western Australia, Singapore, and Java, Mr. Kingsmill was able to form a fair estimate upon which to base his proposals for an amplified trade. An analysis of the returns in question, which cover the period between 1912-16, may be interesting to note. The trade shows a decline in those years, especially in Western Australian exports to the Straits Settlements, Malay States, and Java. As all the Malay States trade goes through Singapore, it will be necessary for statistical purposes to deal with the Straits Settlements and Java. In 1912 Western Australia's imports from the Straits Settlements totaled £335,665, and from Java £49,254. Exports to the Straits Settlements were £199,792, and to Java £40,007. The total trade with the Straits Settlements, therefore, was £535,457, and with Java £89,261.

The above figures, however, need a very careful perusal because, as Mr. Kingsmill points out, a large discount must be made from those relating to the Straits Settlements, on account of the frequent transshipments which occur at Singapore. Such transshipments are only natural, of course, in a port which is one of the maritime trade centers of the world. It is, however, otherwise with the Java figures, as in that trade but little transshipment takes place.

### Trade With Java

Owing to the outbreak of war, the figures quoted were considerably decreased, although the last year for which returns were available showed an encouraging recovery, estimating the total Straits Settlement trade with Western Australia at £344,876, and that between this State and Java at £90,690.

The increase in the Java trade, which had fallen as low as £56,604 in 1914-15, is largely due to the increase in exports to that country of cattle, sheep, and flour. Meat is of a very poor quality in Java, and Mr. Kingsmill is confident that when the Western Australian freezing works are completed, there will be a big market for Australian meat. An increasing demand for flour also from Western Australia should create renewed enterprise on the part of Australian firms

who have to contend with the trade rivalry of Japan.

The question, of a better opening in the Malay States for flour occupied a good deal of Mr. Kingsmill's attention. But before Western Australia can hope to secure a fair proportion of that undoubtedly expanding trade, the important question of shipping will have to be considered. It is necessary, owing to the climatic conditions of the Malay States, to have deliveries made at short, regular intervals, the two boats now plying between Western Australia and Singapore being insufficient. Another question connected with climate is that of the dampness of much of the flour itself. Western Australia has such a dry climate that it is difficult to understand the reason of dampness in the flour after milling. The trouble obviously lies with the milling processes, which must be improved if the State wishes to secure more trade with Malaya.

In respect to timber, Mr. Kingsmill sees little prospect of business with the Malay States, as the widespread jungles of that country contain fine woods, quite the equal of those in Western Australia, and easily obtained. Mirbau and Chenghi are two magnificent hard woods, and take the place of oak, which is fairly rare in Malaya. There are also several species of Maranti, a useful soft wood, sometimes called Singapore cedar. The Forestry Department, the head office of which is situated at Kuala Lumpur, is working hard to rectify the mistakes of past years, and to prevent their recurrence, and at the instigation of the highly trained staff, the majority of whom have received their training in India, forest reserves are being declared throughout the federated Malay States.

The government of Java has apparently realized the shortcomings with regard to forestry, and some 500,000 acres of teak were planted lately for the provision of the future. As, however, it will be fully 80 years before any return can be expected from these plantations, this fact should not prevent timber trading with Western Australia in the long interim.

Difficulties to Surmount

There are one or two questions which are very closely allied with successful trading with Singapore, Malaya, and Java, which must be mentioned in conclusion, viz., shipping and banking. The first is most vital to the issue involved. A trade in flour, fruit, or frozen meat in particular, cannot be carried out successfully, unless a regular and efficient service is maintained and guaranteed.

The second drawback is the somewhat extortionate charges made on sums of money drawn by a traveler, for instance, against a letter of credit presented to him by his Australian bank. This is the most usual and convenient form of financing his journey, paying for the accommodation at 1 per cent to his bank, but it is very unfair that he should also be charged 5 and even 6 per cent on the amount drawn in Java.

Mr. Kingsmill believes that this is due to the fact that no direct business is done between the banks concerned, the requisite settlement being effected in London, for which cumbersome method the customer is made to pay. Time and increased trade will, in his opinion, solve the difficulty.

IRISH INDUSTRIAL QUESTION DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a lecture which he gave at Enniscorthy recently on the Irish industrial question,

Mr. Eoin McNeill said that they should realize that even though the country was under military domination they really had political freedom and independence, but that was useless if it was accompanied by economic slavery, which was the position today. It was useless for Mr. Macpherson to point to the large savings of farmers in the banks, if he omitted to state that the bulk of this money was being used to finance British capitalists who had been and were endeavoring to crush Irish trade. The chief industrial resources of Ireland were not its coal seams or ore beds, but the physical and intellectual capacity of the people, who, in spite of all their drawbacks, were the superior of any people in the world; but while Ireland remained the Heligoland of England, the latter would never allow Irish resources to be developed as they should be.

Mr. McNeill stated that he was in favor of the cooperative commonwealth idea outlined by Bishop Foran of Killaloe. This idea was approved by the Labor Party of Ireland and by the Roman Catholic bishops of America. Cooperation meant the same thing to a man that self-determination meant to a nation, namely, that a laborer commanded his own work, and he believed people should work toward that ideal. With reference to the threatened labor trouble in the country districts, he agreed with Mr. Foran, the president of the Irish Transport Workers Union, that there was no hope of ultimate benefit for the working man through a war of wages. He thought it would be a calamity, just now, when the recognition of Irish independence and Irish liberty was hanging in the balance, an unprofitable economic war should reduce the country to confusion. That could only lead to disaster to both sides, whereas if they learned to be inspired by this great idea of a cooperative commonwealth, and rose to that idea, and learned what benefits could be gained by organized cooperation, then there would be something more than economic hope for Ireland.

EXPORT OF FOOD OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Maintaining "that certain Canadian products such as butter, oleomargarine, and flour are sold in the United Kingdom at lower prices than in Canada," and "that the high price at which these products are sold in our country is, in a large measure, attributable to the fact, that too large a quantity is exported," the Montreal City Council passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government "to take the necessary measures to insure that Canadian food products be not exported, inasmuch as the provisions in Canada will for some time be amply sufficient only for the needs of the population."

RATE FOR GERMAN MARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The rate for German marks is now 12.65, the American Relief Administration announces.

## WAR CONSTRUCTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some interesting details of warship construction were discussed at the first day's proceedings of the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, under the presidency of Lord Bristol.

Naval construction during the war was the subject of a highly technical paper read by Sir Eustace Tennyson d'Eyncourt, K.C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty. Sir Eustace said that immediately after the battle of the Falkland Islands, in which the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, in company with some small cruisers, annihilated von Spee's fleet, the value of the battle cruiser type became very apparent, and on the initiative of Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, it was decided to stop the construction of the Renown and the Repulse as battleships, and to alter the design completely into that of very fast battle cruisers. Their construction in a little over a year and a half from the first order to see out the design constituted a record in design and construction.

Later the Courageous, Glorious, and Furious were built. They were to have their protection similar to the light cruisers, and a speed of not less than 32 knots. On active service this speed was actually exceeded.

During the war nearly 300 torpedo boat destroyers and flotilla leaders were added to the fleet, and over 100 mine sweepers. The latter proved excellent sea boats, and were used not only for mine sweeping, but also for submarine work, and especially convoying.

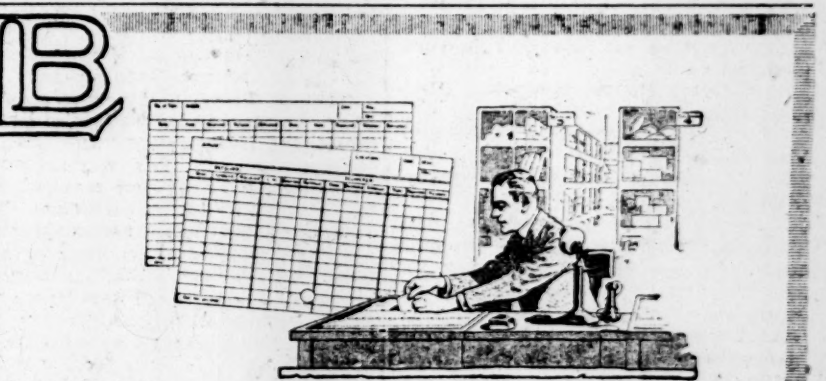
Altogether, during the four years of war, some 2,000,000 tons had been added to the navy at a cost of probably £250,000,000 to £300,000,000. The aggregate sum spent during the four years before the war on new construction amounted to approximately £60,000,000.

At the beginning of the war the British had in capital ships, dreadnaughts, and battle cruisers, 272 big guns, with a total broadside of 27,900 pounds as against the German 104 big guns and a broadside of 116,600 pounds. By the end of the war they had added 100 15-inch guns and a net addition of 226,600 pounds broadside, against the German 16 15-inch guns and 56 12-inch guns with a broadside of 77,500 pounds.

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Hartford, 78 Pearl Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street
Houston, 708 Main Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street
Indianapolis, 212 Merchants Bank Bldg.	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street
Kansas City, 215 Oak Bldg.	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street
Minneapolis, 620 Casswell Block	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street	St. Paul, 115 East 10th Street
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# HEARING RESUMED ON CITATION IN CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TESTIMONY TAKEN

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings were continued yesterday before Judge Bailey in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the contempt proceedings incidental to the suit of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

Boston, June 5, 1919.

SECOND DAY.

The Court came in at 9:30 o'clock.

CHARLES E. JARVIS, resumed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. Jarvis, have you with you the records which are kept of what transpires before the Board of Directors? A. I have.

Q. Will you produce those records? A. I have correctly compared excerpts here, and the originals of the books and record are within the hall.

Q. You mean you have prepared excerpts of all the records, or merely records that have to do with the McCrackan matter? A. I have prepared excerpts that have to do with the McCrackan matter from Jan. 1, to date.

Q. If you have compared them and know that they are accurate—A. I have.

Q. I am content with Your Honor's approval to take the copies. Will you let me take them?

(Excerpts handed to Mr. Whipple.)

Mr. Bates—Call attention to the fact that it is Jan. 1, 1918.

Mr. Whipple—No. It is Jan. 1, 1917, but I think there are a great many things that have to do with the selection of Mr. McCrackan as an officer of the Church.

Q. Let me ask you whether during 1917 Mr. McCrackan's business being associate editor of certain Christian Science publications, he was not the First Reader of The First Church of Christ, Scientist? A. He was at different periods. He served as temporary First Reader, or substitute First Reader.

Q. Can you tell us during what time he served as temporary First Reader? A. I could only tell you by referring to the minutes.

Q. I do not care for it exactly. When was it and was it for a substantial period? You may state when he was selected as temporary First Reader. A. At various times.

The Court—You need not go into all that; just answer the question.

Q. Just the date, A. June 25, Mr. McCrackan was asked to serve as temporary First Reader.

Q. What year? A. 1917.

The Court—That answers the question.

Q. How long did he continue as temporary First Reader? A. On the date just stated he was asked—

The Court—You did not understand what the Court said. Answer the question only, please. Read the question again.

Q. How long did he continue as temporary First Reader? A. Aug. 13 to Sept. 1, both inclusive.

Q. Did he serve as First Reader after that, either in 1917 or 1918? A. Apparently not.

Q. Now he was elected at some time as President of The Mother Church, was he not? Will you state when he was elected and how long he served within these dates that I am inquiring? A. June 4, 1917, Mr. McCrackan was elected President of The Mother Church for the ensuing year.

Q. I did not get the year. A. 1917.

Q. Was he elected as President in 1918, reelected? A. No, sir.

Q. But he served that year as President? A. Yes.

Q. What was the office of First Reader? What are the duties of that office? A. He shall conduct the regular Sunday and Wednesday evening meetings of The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Q. That is, he read the sermons, did he? A. Yes.

Q. And conducted the religious meetings?

The Court—Do you yourself know the duties of that office, substantially? Mr. Whipple—No, I am sorry to say I do not.

The Court—The object of my inquiry was to suggest that if you did you may lead the witness.

Q. It was the duty of that office to conduct the meetings, read the sermons, and conduct the religious exercises? A. Yes.

Q. What were the duties of the President of The Mother Church?

A. After the opening exercises of the annual meeting, immediately following his election as President he presided for the remainder of that meeting. At the annual meeting a year hence he opened the meeting and delivered his remarks and gave way to his successor.

Q. He read at those meetings, or one of them—he read at one of those meetings a speech prepared by himself and submitted to the directors for their approval, is that correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At which meeting does the President of The Mother Church read this annual address, the one when he is elected, or the one following that? A. At both of these meetings.

Q. Mr. McCrackan served on both of these occasions? A. He did.

Q. Governor Bates gave me some

correspondence with regard to Mr. McCrackan, and I will ask you if this letter purporting to be from the corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors to Mr. William D. McCrackan in Tamworth, New Hampshire, dated July 23, 1918, is a copy of a letter which was actually sent?

The Court—Do you make any question whatever as to these copies, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor.

This letter read August 15, 1918.

Mr. Bates—I think that letter is one of those of the character I mentioned to you yesterday.

The Court—Mr. Whipple, if you will please have this marked. I understand there are some phrases in it which I ought to read which ought not to be read publicly.

[Letter marked Exhibit 1.]

The Court—I see in the margin on the last page there is a stamp in red. It is a part of the exhibit, it says, "Copies made for directors, July 24, 1918, L."?

Mr. Whipple—May I call Your Honor's attention also to the stamp on the front. It is apparently the habit whenever a letter or rather a communication comes up before the Board of Directors and is read to stamp that paper to show when it was before the board for discussion. This letter was read Aug. 13, 1918.

The Court—Who is the corresponding secretary?

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Jarvis, who is on the witness stand.

Q. Will you tell me in whose handwriting this memorandum is in pencil, "Copies made for directors, July 24, 1918, L."?

A. That of Miss Esther Lowe, the stenographer in my office.

Mr. Whipple—I call attention to this because these are referred to later.

I now offer the reply which is on a heading "Fenway Station, P. O. Box 32, Boston, July 29, 1918."

The Court—Pass it to me after having it marked.

[Letter marked Exhibit 2.]

Mr. Whipple—This next paper that we have is a proposed letter. It is headed "Proposed Letter" to Mr. Allison V. Stewart.

Mr. Bates—Don't you think I ought to see those before you state them?

Mr. Whipple—Let me give the date, dated Aug. 14, 1918, purporting to be prepared for the signature of the corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors. The letter which was actually sent, apparently from the record, is dated the next day. But since the question of these letters is merely to show what was in the mind of the directors, what they knew, what their position was, this declaration which was not sent to Mr. McCrackan we deem quite as important as anything that went out. It is on that ground that we offer it.

Mr. Bates—I object to it. As a matter of fact it was not sent. It was a draft prepared by somebody, but as to who made it or what authority there was for it there is no evidence. The actual letter that was sent, the next day, we have no objection to.

Mr. Whipple—I will find out the authority for it. I am offering this to show what knowledge and information was in the directors' control in their hands.

Q. I show you a letter, or a proposed letter which I just described; who drafted it, if you know? A. I could not say.

Q. From whom did it come into your possession? A. From Mrs. Allison V. Stewart.

Q. And who is Mrs. Allison V. Stewart? A. Widow of the late Director Allison V. Stewart.

Q. When did it come into your hands? A. Within the last two months, I should say, shortly after Mr. Stewart's demise.

Q. Was Mr. Stewart a director on Aug. 14, 1918? A. He was.

Q. Had you ever seen this paper or one similar to it prior to two months ago? A. Yes.

Q. Where had you seen it? A. Presumably in my office, in my capacity as corresponding secretary.

Q. When? A. On or about Aug. 14, 1918.

Q. How did it come to your hands then? A. As a memorandum, dictated or given to me by one or more of the directors.

Q. Which one or more? A. I could not say.

Q. But it came to you as one of the official notes of the Board of Directors? A. One of the memoranda prepared by them or some of them; a tentative memorandum on which a letter was to be based.

The Court—Directed to whom?

A. Mr. McCrackan.

Q. And this is one, apparently of the five copies that were prepared for the directors at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of the one that was given you? A. I cannot say because the letter which was finally sent—

Q. That answers the question, it is merely that you cannot say? A. No.

Q. But you have no doubt this is one of five that were prepared, one for each member of the Board of Directors on or about Aug. 14, 1918? A. Yes.

Q. Dealing with this same subject matter? A. Yes.

Q. And a letter was prepared and actually sent based upon this memorandum? A. To a certain extent, yes. In other words this was revised into the letter that was finally sent.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I should like to offer it. You have seen it, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I have seen it.

[Letter marked Exhibit 3.]

Q. Now have you a memorandum of the action of the Board of Directors with regard—

The Court—May I interrupt, just a moment to see that I am getting the connection. I have it, go on.

Q. Have you a memorandum or a

record from the Board of Directors as to these letters? Take the first one which was July 23, look at your record for that day or the day preceding?

A. Yes.

Q. May I see it? A. Certainly.

Mr. Whipple—I would now like to offer, if Your Honor please, the record of a motion on July 8, 1918, which will show the action of the directors which led up to the sending of this letter and the knowledge which they had; also one of July 9, 1918—if Your Honor will indulge me just a moment. I have never seen this and I would like to see if they are material. Yes, I should like to offer those.

Now may I have Your Honor's direction. These excerpts or copies which I desire to put in are not all on one page, shall I have them each excerpt separately?

The Court—Marked as one exhibit.

Mr. Whipple—Will you take that page out, please.

Mr. Jarvis—Beginning with what date, please? Q. Begin with July 18, 1918.

Mr. Whipple—Then if Your Honor will indulge me just a moment I will read the rest of the page. I will offer this page, which contains references to Mr. McCrackan, the McCrackan matter under date of July 8, July 9, July 17, and July 18, 1918.

[Four papers marked Exhibit 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d.]

The Court—The exhibit which you have now put in does not contain the final action of the board?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor, it is what led up to their correspondence which we have already put in. I will offer the next sheet, or that part of it which gives the record of the meeting of July 23, Aug. 1, Aug. 13, and Aug. 15, with the exception of a—well, I see no objection to the protest of Mr. Dittmore going in; that will carry it over on to the next page. It will also include the record of Aug. 19, Aug. 26, Aug. 28, and Aug. 29. Just as far as that.

I will reserve, if I may, the balance of these which I run my eye over them do not seem to affect the question before us. These four sheets then are marked Exhibit 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d. And I have indicated in the record the parts of them which I offer in evidence. Shall I hand these succeeding sheets to Your Honor?

The Court—No, it is not necessary.

Mr. Whipple—I now offer a copy of a letter dated Aug. 15, from the corresponding secretary to Mr. McCrackan; it is stamped in red, Aug. 26, 1918, as read Aug. 26, 1918, Christian Science Board of Directors. That is the next letter in the chronology of the correspondence between the Board of Directors and Mr. McCrackan.

I offer the reply, Mr. McCrackan addressed to Mr. Jarvis, dated Aug. 19, 1918.

[Letter marked Exhibit 6.]

Mr. Whipple—The next letter in the chronology is a letter from Mr. McCrackan, dated Aug. 23, addressed to Mr. Jarvis, the corresponding secretary, and is a further reply to the letters of the Board of Directors.

The Court—When was the vote of deposition passed?

Mr. Whipple—May I make it clear. The directors never deposed Mr. McCrackan.

The Court—Never passed such a vote?

Mr. Whipple—The trustees who were during all this period cooperating with the directors, dismissed him in the May following. This matter was patched up for a time, hoping for better conduct on the part of Mr. McCrackan, and by cooperative consent on the part of the trustees.

[Letter marked Exhibit 7.]

Mr. Whipple—What I am in order for me to suggest at this time there are two questions pending, not merely the question whether Mr. McCrackan might appropriately continue as an associate editor, but there was a question of the Church discipline which only the directors could deal, and the matter of dealing with it was turned over to the directors for that reason, and it is that aspect of it that was dealt with by the directors alone.

The next is a copy of the reply of the directors, dated Aug. 30, 1918.

[Letter marked Exhibit 8.]

Mr. Whipple—That concludes this episode of correspondence, and I am now requested by Mrs. Windsor to have the direction of the Court as to how to deal with the record in respect to these letters. Ordinarily they would be transcribed in the record, but there has been an arrangement which was discussed before Judge Dodge which was supposed to obtain in this hearing, whereby the press should have a copy of the record with the authority to transcribe it into the newspapers verbatim, making no comment at all. We are now confronted with the question, or Mrs. Windsor is, as to what should be done, and in that connection, perhaps, I may properly say that while we shall earnestly share in a desire to have nothing appear of record that will necessarily discredit any people, whether involved in the litigation or not, it will be necessary, of course, to examine our witnesses and have them state what they heard in and knew of this matter as bearing upon the question of contempt. The question here as we view it is not for Your Honor to determine the truth or falsity of any charges with regard to Mr. McCrackan; the question as we view it is this: The trustees having acted in regard to Mr. McCrackan on the basis of the information that they received here, and dismissing him from the service as an associate editor, the directors seized the opportunity to publish to the field and publish broadcast, that Mr. McCrackan had retired voluntarily from the Board of Directors because he could not tolerate the action of the Board of Trustees in permitting their publications or editorials to be censored by counsel. We say that there was absolutely no basis for the claim of any such censorship on the part of counsel, and that the whole thing was gotten up to mislead and misrepresent to the field and to dis-

credit the trustees. Now just how far we shall go in our proof as to the actual reasons for the discharge of Mr. McCrackan, we shall want to have Your Honor's direction. We have, of course, got to offer some evidence on it, and I merely offered that suggestion at this time that Your Honor might have it in mind, in considering what direction shall be given to the stenographer, and I speak of it now because she told me she had to leave in 10 minutes for some one else to take her place because hourly reports are being made.

The Court—You have now introduced evidence of a certain character which was before the board, as I understand it, and I now understand that subsequently, the date does not appear, after this letter which I have just read, the contents of which speak for themselves, that a vote was passed dispensing with Mr. McCrackan's services.

Mr. Whipple—Before that letter of Judge Smith the vote was passed by the Board of Trustees.

The Court—I am talking about the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Whipple—The directors taking no action; we notified the directors about it.

The Court—Have you put that vote in?

Mr. Whipple—We were coming to that next.

The Court—You may put the vote in.

Mr. Whipple—May I put in the correspondence that led up to it, to make the record chronologically accurate?

The Court—If it is material.

Mr. Whipple—I think Your Honor will think it is.

The Court—Suppose this board, acting within the powers alleged in the bill which I told counsel last night is the last regarding this hearing, had removed Mr. McCrackan without assigning any cause at all. What remedy would he have had?

Mr. Whipple—Mr. McCrackan would have had no remedy. But the trustees might well have been subjected by their own action to the serious criticism of the Board of Directors and the Christian Scientists throughout the world.

The Court—That is wholly immaterial. I am not dealing with the criticism within this organization; I am dealing with the law. Having that power they could exercise it. They could exercise it unjustly. This case is: This board having jurisdiction has acted, discharging him, and then followed what you said yesterday would be put in evidence on the part of these respondents, I am to determine if what they did after your board acted, is in violation of the terms of the injunction which is based on the bill. That assumes, as it must, that all the allegations of the bill as to your powers are correct.

Mr. Whipple—I will offer this copy of a telegram that the Board of Trustees sent to Mr. McCrackan on May 16, 1918: "The trustees desire an interview with you at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 19." Of course we shall offer evidence as to what the interview was.

[Telegram marked Exhibit 9.]

Q. On May 19 the trustees sent this letter to Mr. McCrackan: "In view of your letter of April 22 written to Mr. McKenzie and your continued absence from the office, the trustees suspended you as associate editor and omitted your editorials, and in view of your conduct your services are discontinued as of today."

The Court—Gentlemen, do you wish these exhibits copied into the record?

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor, my brother's statement in regard to the agreement as to publishing the proceedings in the main case does not, I think, apply to this hearing. I do not think these letters, being of a private nature, should be published.

The Court—I should not allow certain of them to be published in the record.

Mr. Whipple—I do not intend to suggest that there was any agreement that covered this matter, I merely indicated what we expected to do.

The Court—There is no criticism about it. The stenographer asked if she should put them in. I told her no, unless counsel desired it.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, the letter of April 22, from Mr. McCrackan to Mr. McKenzie, which is referred to in that telegram, comes in in another connection and is copied verbatim in the petition, but I will offer it at this time.

The Court—It is in the petition, is it? If so, you may put it in.

Mr. Whipple—I will offer it as the letter referred to, which was called to the attention of the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. McCrackan wrote a letter to the Board of Trustees under date of May 17 in reply to their telegram, that should have gone in before the next telegram did, but it may be marked in order.

Mr. Bates—Let me see that, Mr. Whipple, please. (The letter is handed to counsel.) There is no reason why that should be read into the record.

Mr. Whipple—Every reason why it should. This is a copy, if Your Honor please, and at the head has this legend:

"Exhibit 12

"Regular Address, P. O. Box 32,

"Fenway Station, Boston, Mass.

"The Commodore,

"Forty-Second Street and

"Lexington Ave., New York.

"May 17, 1919.

"To the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

"Dear Friends:

"In reply to the 'confirmation copy' of your telegram of May 16th, which reached me by mail, let me say that I do not expect to be in Boston on the date mentioned in your telegram.

"Faithfully yours,

"(Signed) 'W. D. McCrackan.'

"P.S. If the subject of the desired interview concerns my reappointment as associate editor, let me say that on May 1st of this year I wrote to our directors that if my name came up for reappointment, when I took office in

1916 I felt that three years would constitute a full rounded term of service for me, and that I have seen no reason to change my view.

"W. D. McCrackan."

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Bates wants me to read the letter of April 22nd, if Your Honor please, which I put in as incidentally referred to in the telegram. This is it:

"April 22, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. McKenzie:

"I am forwarding to you my editorial which is due on Thursday, April 24.

"Since the trustees of the Publishing Society have taken to censoring the Sentinel and the Journal upon advice of counsel, what is happening is that their counsel are finally determining the nature of the articles and editorials for those periodicals. It is sufficient to recall among other instances that the trustees' counsel caused to be erased from an article the second verse of the good old hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and from an editorial a statement by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual, which she framed for her own church. This produces an intolerable situation. In justice to my service to the Christian Science field I cannot be a party to this method of making up our periodicals.

"Under these circumstances I shall continue to send my editorials, but shall take no part in selecting and correcting articles.

"With all good wishes,

"Faithfully,

"(Signed) 'W. D. McCrackan.'

That I have already read and then called attention to the fact that it was in no sense a resignation, but was merely dictating a limitation of his own duties.

The suggestion has been made that we put in the reply which Mr. McKenzie, the editor, sent to Mr. McCrackan, dated April 26, and I think it does bear upon the situation, or may.

Mr. Bates—Will you let me see that? (Examining letter.) All right.

[Letter, William P. McKenzie to W. D. McCrackan, dated April 26, 1919, is marked "Exhibit 13."]

Mr. Whipple—The editor-in-chief replied to Mr. McCrackan on April 26, as follows:

"Exhibit 13

"April 26, 1919.

"My Dear Mr. McCrackan:

"I was relieved to get your editorials Thursday for you had then been absent for a week from your office without explanation. Your mail was accumulating without any instructions in regard to forwarding, and I was wondering what was the matter. Please let the department know what you wish done in regard to readdressing or forwarding mail.

"You propose now sending editorials, but not to share in editorial work of selecting and approving articles for use in the periodicals. An arrangement something like this prevailed at the time I was called to fill the vacant place of editor, but the basis on which you were excused from this work then was temporary inability to perform the duties involved. I think you have viewed this work of editing articles and testimonials too much in the light of a burden, for you have always seemed reluctant to do it. Yet it is necessary if the periodicals are to be issued. I regret your decision not to do in full the work which may be legitimately expected from an associate editor. I believe that this work well done will be helpful to the field.

"With best wishes,

"Yours very sincerely,



time in a criminal prosecution, and I shall have to confine you within the specifications.

Mr. Whipple—We accept Your Honor's ruling.

The Court—If you discover anything of importance, that you deem really of importance, I shall allow you, of course, to file a new petition with further specifications.

Mr. Whipple—No; I am content with Your Honor's ruling.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—We will have this letter which I started to read marked, which is the basis of the proceeding.

[Letter, Clifford P. Smith to Boston Herald, dated May 21, 1919, is marked "Exhibit 15."]

Mr. Whipple—In the vote which was offered in evidence, which is marked "Exhibit 17," there is a motion of Mr. Merritt to authorize the manager of Committees on Publication—that is, Judge Smith—"to order 1000 copies of The Boston Traveler of even date containing reply to Mr. McCrackan's story in this morning's Herald." I should like to offer that article, which they had succeeded in having published, and of which they had 1000 copies ordered, as we expect to show, for the purpose of circulation among Christian Scientists. Now, there is no need of taking the whole paper.

[Article in Boston Traveler, May 21, 1919, is marked "Exhibit 19."]

Mr. Whipple—The heading is, "McCrackan's Letters Explain His Resignation. Christian Science Editor Declares 'Censoring by Trustees of Publishing Society Created 'Intolerable Situation.'"

"The Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, today made public three letters to explain the termination of the Rev. William D. McCrackan's connection with the editorial board of the Christian Science publications. One of the letters states the trustees of the Publishing Society, acting upon advice of counsel, created 'an intolerable situation' by censoring the Christian Science Sentinel and the Christian Science Journal."

Mr. McCrackan was associate editor of both these publications.

In the two letters made public the Mr. McKenize referred to is editor-in-chief of the publications named above. Judge Smith is the Committee on Publication. The letters follow."

And then the letters are given. Then follows this biographical sketch:

"Mr. McCrackan was appointed to be—"

The Court—Now, Mr. Whipple, you need not read that sketch through. By whom is that communication signed?

Mr. Whipple—It says "Judge Smith."

The Court—Judge Smith.

Mr. Whipple—It does not give the whole thing; it gives Mr. McCrackan's letters. You see, they took merely the McCrackan letters. You see the original article is signed by Judge Smith.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—They do not print that full but they summarize it, showing that Judge Smith gave out the letters. Here is what they said—

Mr. Bates—The article which you are reading from is not signed by Judge Smith nor by anyone.

Mr. Whipple—No; but it is based on these letters.

The Court—I understand.

Mr. Bates—That is an entirely different story.

Mr. Whipple—And gives the information that that letter purports to convey, but they do not print it in full.

The Court—I understand your position is that Judge Smith sent this letter to the Boston Herald?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, your Honor.

The Court—And in consequence of The Boston Herald's receiving that letter it was reprinted more or less and appeared in print?

Mr. Whipple—And in the form in which it is.

The Court—Certainly, and in the form in which it is here; and your argument is, of course, if he had not done it, it would not have appeared in print in the form in which it now appears.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, your Honor; and we call attention to this because it is headed, as he apparently intended it, "McCrackan's Letters Explain His Resignation."

The Court—That does not impress me very strongly. He set the machinery going; that is the point about it, that is what you claim.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—And, as you further claim, he set it going in behalf of these respondents.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—And with their knowledge and consent.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. We put in their vote.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Which apparently authorized it.

The Court—Yes.

Q. Going back now to the McCrackan letters—and I mean the letters that passed between Mr. McCrackan and the Board of Directors—did the Board of Directors receive letters and communications from different members of the Church and Christian Scientists on account of which they preferred the charges? A. I do not recall. There may have been one or two such letters.

Q. Do you know upon what information they acted? A. I think possibly upon two letters—

Q. I do not care to go into the possibilities. A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear the discussion? You were present, were you not, to keep the record? A. I am not always present, no, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, were you not on those occasions, so that you knew on what information they acted? A. I believe I read to them two letters bearing on the subject of complaints.

Q. Were you made aware of personal interviews which they had with different members of The Mother Church on the basis of which they acted? A. Yes; that came to my attention.

Q. How many different members of The Mother Church appeared before

that committee, before the directors, making these charges on which they—

Mr. Bates—Didn't catch, Mr. Whipple, what charges you referred to.

Mr. Whipple—The charges which appear in the letters written to Mr. McCrackan.

Q. How many appeared?

Mr. Bates—I do not think it is material.

Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

Mr. Bates—I don't object, but I do not think it is material.

The Court—Well, I want it understood that, while you do not object, I shall not treat it as a basis for you to make any reply to. You understand the situation. Wholly incompetent testimony, wholly immaterial. As I said to you before, Mr. Whipple, whether Mr. McCrackan was all that some of these letters say, or whether, in the performance of his editorial duties, he did not measure up to the standard, is wholly immaterial. Your Board of Trustees had the power to remove him without telling him why or wherefore.

Mr. Whipple—May I address on that point a suggestion to Your Honor which I fear I have not made clear?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—As indicating our position?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—The question before Your Honor is not altogether as to whether we had the power to remove Mr. McCrackan, as I conceive it to be. The situation is this. These defendants are enjoined by the Court from attempting to interfere or to discredit the trustees in the field, to make them unpopular, to make them lay down the burden which they were carrying simply because they were overwhelmed with criticism on the part of the field. Now what we say is that the very purpose of these letters was not merely to interfere in the actual administration, but was to discredit the trustees with the field. In order to discharge successfully their duties as trustees for the promotion of Christian Science, it was necessary for them in a measure to deserve, at least, the approval of the Christian Science people among whom they were leaders.

Now, what we charge in the bill is that the directors were planning a campaign so to discredit them with the field as to compel them to resign instead of applying to the courts, and that is one of the very things that they were enjoined from doing—from discrediting the trustees in the field.

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thing that we desire to elicit from him, with this exception, perhaps:

Q. Mr. Jarvis, do you know what was done with those thousand copies of The Boston Traveler containing this article? A. Partially.

Q. What? A. I believe they were mailed to persons in the immediate vicinity of Boston to whose attention the article in the Herald might have come, possibly.

Q. What persons? A. Well, to practitioners, advertised practitioners of Christian Science.

Q. That is, Christian Science leaders? A. Advertised practitioners.

Q. In the different sections? I beg pardon? A. Advertised practitioners, not necessarily leaders.

Q. Where is the list of people to whom these were sent? You must have a mailing list? A. In The Christian Science Journal.

Q. You mean The Christian Science Journal published by these trustees was used to furnish a list of people to whom you sent these thousand copies? A. The Christian Science Journal is the official organ of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Q. And was that used to give you a list to whom to send these thousand copies? A. I assume that that might have been used as a partial list.

Q. What was done with the rest of them? A. I do not know.

Q. Who would know, up at your place? A. The manager of the Committees on Publication.

Q. Well, he is a defendant in this case and I cannot put him on as a witness. Who would be the clerk who would be able to furnish us the information and give us the list? A. Possibly some clerk in his office.

Q. Do you know the names of any of them? A. Well, his first assistant is Mr. Lewis L. Harney.

Q. Is he present in the court room? A. I do not know.

Mr. Whipple—Will you give us that list, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—What list?

Mr. Whipple—The mailing list, showing to whom these papers were sent.

Mr. Bates—If His Honor thinks it comes within the specifications and assuming that we have the list, I have not seen it; I have not heard of it until today.

Mr. Whipple—It would mean I should only have to issue a summons.

Mr. Bates—I beg your pardon. If Your Honor thinks we ought to produce that list, provided we have it, and we can, we shall be glad to do so.

The Court—Yes; I think if you have it you should produce it. If you haven't it of course you cannot.

Q. Those people, the people whose names appear in The Christian Science Journal as practitioners, are the advertisers in that Journal as you know it, do you not? A. Yes.

Q. People who pay to have their cards put in The Christian Science Journal? A. Yes.

Q. That is, you might say that it was sent to the customers of the Journal, people who support the Journal by paying to have their cards inserted and who are subscribers to it? A. Yes.

Q. Yes, pardon? A. Yes.

Q. So that the article was sent to the people who, if they disapproved of the conduct of the Publishing Society, were the people who were in a position to express their disapproval by withdrawing their financial support? A. Possibly.

Q. The people whose good graces and favor, the trustees desired, as you knew, to keep—especially to keep—the money contributors to their prosperity? That is true, isn't it? A. Possibly.



when the \$2,000,000 temple was built in the Back Bay, in 1906. He was also for a time a member of the board whose actions he now condemns. He is one of the best-known lecturers of the society, speaking three languages, English, French, and German, and has lectured in Europe as well as in America.

"The former editor declares the censors caused to be taken out of one of his articles the second verse of the good old hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers', and from an editorial of his, a statement by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual which she framed for her own church.

"These he cites as but instances to prove that the trustees, rather than the editors, are determining the nature of articles and editorials."

Q. It is true, is it, that he was a member of the Board of Trustees at one time? A. He was.

Mr. Whipple—Here is a quotation sent from the New York Tribune of May 22, 1919: "McCracken, Christian Science Editor, Quits. Charges Church Trustees Censored Articles and 'Situation Is Intolerable'."

"Boston, May 21. William D. McCracken has severed his connection with the editorial board of the Christian Science publications. He declared the 'censoring' of his articles by the trustees of the Publishing Society has created an 'intolerable situation'."

"Mr. McCracken was personally appointed by the late Mary Baker Eddy as First Reader of The Mother Church when the \$2,000,000 temple was built in the Back Bay in 1906. He also was for a time a member of the board whose actions he now condemns. He is one of the best-known lecturers of the Church."

"The former editor declares that the censors caused to be taken out of one of his articles the second verse of the hymn 'Onward Christian Soldiers' and from an editorial of his a statement made by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual which she framed for her own church. These he cites as but instances to prove the trustees rather than the editors are determining the nature of articles and editorials."

Mr. Whipple—That is a dispatch from Boston on May 21, and curiously enough is in almost exactly the same form as the one I just read. I say "curiously enough" as showing it was a matter which was sent out to the papers.

Q. It appears that at the time the trustees were deciding to sever Mr. McCracken's relations as associate editor, he was having correspondence with the directors with regard to his intention to resign. Did you or any one of your associate trustees know anything about that? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Did you know anything more than that you could not get in touch with Mr. McCracken and was complaining that he was not doing his duty and that he would not come before the board when you asked him to come?

Mr. Bates—Is that a proper form of question?

Mr. Whipple—If you object to it in form I will withdraw it.

Mr. Bates—I do. I am in-competent. I stated to you before in substance, I cannot try this case as it is to be tried before the master.

CROSS-EXAMINATION  
Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Eustace, this circular or copy of a resolution adopted by the students of Miss Mary Stewart of Chicago, was read in part. Possibly it will save my reading the rest of it if I ask you if the rest of it does not consist of quotations mainly justifying the circular from the Manual? A. If you will let me see it I will tell you, Governor Bates. There are two quotations here. One, the first as to the Christian Science and Miscellaneous—not from the Manual.

Q. From Mrs. Eddy's writings? A. Yes, from her writings.

Q. I will read you the paragraph which was not read in. What is referred to by the "Manual" there? Does it refer to the Church Manual? A. It is one of Mrs. Eddy's books, the Church Manual.

Q. What is the Church Manual? A. The Church Manual is the spiritual direction to the members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Q. To The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, you mean, I assume? A. Yes.

Q. And is it known—that church—known as The Mother Church? A. It is known as The Mother Church.

Q. And does it entertain a certain relationship to all the other Christian Science churches, are they all called branch churches? A. They are.

Q. And is it necessary for those that organize a branch church to be members of The Mother Church? A. A certain number.

Q. And is it necessary for their first readers, or for their readers to be members of The Mother Church? A. It is.

Q. And is it necessary also for them in order to be practitioners to be members of The Mother Church? A. It has been the custom.

Q. Is it also necessary for them to be members of The Mother Church in order to be teachers? A. That also is the custom. I do not know that it is defined there, or said, but it is taken for granted.

Q. As a matter of fact while the Manual prohibits numbering the members of The Mother Church, or at least disapproves of it, the members of The Mother Church are numbered and reckoned by the tens of thousands? A. I should say so.

Q. They are all over the world? A. Yes.

Q. It is regarded as the center of the Christian Science movement? A. What is?

Q. The Mother Church? A. Yes, if you care to use such a term. I shouldn't have applied it in that way.

Q. And these publications are the publications of The Mother Church? A. They are used by The Mother Church.

Q. Are they the publications of The Mother Church? A. They are the

publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Are they the official organs of The Mother Church? A. They are.

Q. Why didn't you say so in the first place? A. Because I differentiated between the official organs of The Mother Church and the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Then these publications are all of them publications of The Mother Church—The Christian Science Journal, for instance?

Mr. Whipple—He said no.

A. I said they are the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Is it an official organ of The Mother Church? A. It is.

Q. It is so designated, is it not, on the title-page? A. It is.

Q. You consider, Mr. Eustace, that you have the right as trustee under the Deed of Trust, to censor articles that appear in the papers that are published as the official organs of The Mother Church? A. We have absolute and final authority on that question, as I understand the trust.

Q. Then it is no embarrassment to you to have it given out to the field, is it? A. It is the way in which—

Q. Wait a minute. Will you answer the question. Is it any embarrassment to you to have your publications for the field, to have it known that you are censoring articles which go into the official organs of The Mother Church? A. It is not any embarrassment—

Q. Will you answer that question. A. State it again, please.

Q. Is it any embarrassment to you in your work as trustee to have the field know that you are censoring, that the trustees are censoring the articles which are published in the church organs? A. No.

Q. Then is that article which has been put in here from the Los Angeles (California) Herald—does that say anything more than that you as trustees are censoring it? A. There is no reference there to it.

Q. There is no reference there to counsel, is there? A. No, I believe there is not in that article.

Q. Then it does not embarrass you, does it? A. No.

Q. Will you kindly look at that one, which is the other item that was put in from the newspaper, the New York Tribune. Tell me if that is not merely a statement that the trustees are censoring the articles, and that that was what Mr. McCracken objected to? A. No.

Q. That is right, is it not? I made a correct statement of it—there is no representation there that counsel was censoring it, but that the trustees were censoring it? A. No.

Q. Then that is no embarrassment, is it? A. If I must answer no or yes, I must say no.

Mr. Whipple—I think His Honor always permits you to make any explanation you wish after answering it yes or no.

Mr. Bates—I will give you time to make any explanation you desire.

The Court—He has the right to explain at the time he makes the answer. There is no claim made here on its face that either of these publications purport to say that there has been something done which the Board of Trustees did not have authority to do. But the claim of the other side is, that these communications or these articles, never would have been published if it had not been for the original articles, and that these two are to be read with that claim in view—that there had been censoring done outside the Board of Trustees, namely, that counsel advised it.

Mr. Bates—What I particularly direct Your Honor's attention to, is that my brother in his opening and in the presentation of his evidence has represented that this was something that hindered the work of the trustees. He introduces these two items to show—

The Court—I do not think I made myself clear. I repeat: The claim is that the letter in the Herald, of which Mr. Smith was apparently the author, which it was claimed was put out on the authority of these respondents, stated that these editorials were being censored by counsel, who were not members of the Christian Science Church. It is claimed these articles to which you refer were published because of that article and never would have been published if that had not been published first, and that the terms used in these two extracts which you have referred to censoring, meaning the censoring set forth in Mr. Smith's letter—I am not saying it was proved—it is claimed—that is what it referred to. So you are putting in something that is not material and is irrelevant matter because, unless I find there is that connection, they have no probative force whatever, and if I find there is that connection, which I have already stated—

Mr. Bates—I may direct Your Honor's attention to the fact that these items or articles simply state what they set up in their bill of complaint, and therefore it cannot be an interference with them to publish what they themselves claim in their bill of complaint.

The Court—They complain in their bill of complaint what I have stated the issue must be that is to be tried. I shall not try any side issue whatever. I have called the attention of counsel to it repeatedly. I shall not go at all into the controversy between these parties. I am trying one issue and one issue only.

Mr. Whipple—If it be proper, I would like to correct a statement—

The Court—I do not think I care to hear you, Mr. Whipple. I have stated what the issue is. I have read the petition itself.

Q. The Publishing Society, of which you are a trustee, Mr. Eustace, occupies buildings owned by The Mother Church, does it not? A. It does.

Q. They have no other quarters except those that are furnished by The Mother Church. A. Some we pay rent for.

Q. What do you mean by "pay rent for"? A. On Norway Street we pay rent for some buildings we occupy. Is that correct?

Mr. Bates—I am asking you to testify. I am not testifying.

Q. Are you testifying from your own knowledge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you ask some one within the Bar, if you were testifying from your own knowledge? A. I wasn't—

Q. Then you are not testifying from your own knowledge? A. Yes, I am testifying from my own knowledge that it is so.

Q. If that is the case why did you ask Mr. Watts who sits within the Bar, and when he shook his head you answered, I answered it first. That was a mistake; I should not have done it.

Q. Do you know what that property that you occupy that is owned by The Mother Church is valued at? A. I have no idea.

Q. It is several hundreds of thousands of dollars? A. You mean the buildings and the land?

Q. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Now who paid for those buildings? A. The field contributed, I believe, to the first portion of the building. They supplied the funds.

Q. What do you mean by the "field"? A. Christian Scientists throughout the world. They sent in their contributions.

Q. To whom? A. To the Treasurer of The Mother Church, I believe.

Q. And The Mother Church used them for the purpose of building this building? A. I don't know, Mr. Bates, whether it was a special fund. I think if I remember rightly at that time it was a special fund for the publishing house building.

Q. The Mother Church—do you recall that? A. Are you asking a question?

Q. Was it a special fund of The Mother Church? It wasn't a special fund of the Publishing Society, was it? A. No, a special fund for the publishing house building, I believe it was called.

Q. From the time that Publishing Society first started under the Deed of Trust they have occupied quarters belonging to The Mother Church, have they not? A. Yes.

Q. Have they paid any rent to The Mother Church for them? A. None whatever.

Q. Have they occupied those quarters as a result of provisions in the Church Manual made by Mrs. Eddy? A. They occupied them—

The Court—How is this material to any issue I am trying?

Mr. Bates—I assume, Your Honor, that our motion to modify the injunction should be heard at this time.

The Court—No. Not in the slightest. Mr. Bates—I understood so.

The Court—I said I would hear you on this first case, hearing also such evidence as you desire to put in on the question of dissolving the injunction. That injunction I should not dissolve for one moment pending the trial of the issue unless you introduced evidence to show me that the complainants have been indulging in the same sort of propaganda that the respondents are claimed to have been; then you might come to me and ask me to dissolve the injunction, because the injunction was to maintain the status quo until such time as the merits are determined.

Mr. Bates—I know they are sometimes tried together.

The Court—Certainly, they are sometimes tried together. I have indicated the only ground on which I would modify the injunction.

Mr. Bates—Of course I accept Your Honor's ruling, but I want to ask whether or not we are not entitled to show, on the question of modifying the injunction, first, that what we asked for is something that has been done for 17 years without question. It is merely stating that we propose to show what the status has been and that that status should be preserved pending the final decision. We also propose to show subject to Your Honor's ruling, of course, that there are equities—these are organs of The Mother Church, and they are published in buildings belonging to The Mother Church, and that it was members of The Mother Church who contributed to the fund which paid for the buildings to the extent of millions of dollars, and have always been so regarded. I assume these things are open to me on my motion to modify the injunction.

The Court—That is all an answer to the bill to which the plaintiffs have replied by replication issuing issue. That is the question to be tried by the master who has been appointed. If your contention is sustained, then the bill will have to be dismissed. If on the other hand he finds as alleged in this bill, then the bill can be maintained. I am not dealing with that issue at all. I shall not deal with it on the matter of the injunction which, as I said before, was to maintain the status quo until it is tried out, and to allow you to go on and do what you claim in your answer you have a right to do—and it may turn out that you have a right to do it—would be to deny the plaintiffs the relief they seek and would destroy their case before they had a chance to have it tried on the merits. But if it can be shown to me that these plaintiffs come in here asking the aid of the Court to maintain their rights as defined by the preliminary injunction it would be no advantage to you if the injunction had been violated. But if you can show that they alone have violated it, that would be strong ground for the Court to dissolve that injunction.

Mr. Bates—I merely want to get set right, and I want to suggest this, that I had thought and I still think that it comes dangerously near the main question in the case, the ground upon which we ask this modification. On the other hand there is the other side, and that we are not asking that anything shall be done differently from what has been done every year. If we were, I agree we should not be allowed. But Your Honor will recall that when this injunction, or when the order of notice was returnable, we stated at that time we did not care to contest it because we assumed there would be a certain construction put on it which was that anything we were in the habit of doing without protest for 17

years could not be considered an interference with their management.

The Court—The moment I go into that, as I tried to make clear and you must understand it because you are thoroughly familiar with this case and there is no question of your understanding the law—the minute I do that I have gone into the field where you have gone, namely, what is the construction of this trust deed and does the Church Manual in usage and custom override it? Or, are there to be read into it any modifications of its terms? I am not trying that. That is the question on the main issue and of course what you say about the preliminary injunction I thought at the time and I think still you have acted with the greatest discretion, because it was a case where if I had been obliged to take prima facie proof I suppose I should have ordered that injunction. It is a case for injunctive relief, as you know. Unless preliminary injunctive relief was given whereby permanent injunctive relief may be given, the plaintiffs' case is destroyed. It is not a case where damages are compensatory, which is quite another thing.

Q. Now when your bill in equity was filed, did you send out, or cause to be sent out, telegrams to The Associated Press and to different papers regarding this matter, requesting them not to publish anything in connection with this suit except what they obtained from your Publishing Society? A. No, we did not.

Q. Didn't Mr. Watts do that? A. No, he did not.

Q. Did you send any communications of that kind? A. We sent a telegram; I haven't a copy of it.

Q. Was it not substantially as I have stated? A. No, it was not.

Q. What was it? A. It was a copy of it if you want it; that will be better.

Q. Who did you send it to? A. We sent it to the news publishers in the United States, and Canada.

Q. Did you send it to The Associated Press? We did.

Mr. Bates—Have you a copy of it here?

Mr. Watts—I don't believe I have; I can get one.

Mr. Bates—Produce a copy this afternoon, please.

Mr. Whipple—I rather assumed we had it. I will have it here.

Mr. Bates—Also the list as to whom it was sent?

Mr. Whipple—I think that has been stated.

Mr. Bates—I want to know how many.

Q. Can you tell? A. 467, I think.

Q. What is that? A. 467.

Q. 467 telegrams you sent out? A. I think so.

Q. Those were sent at the expense of the Publishing Society? A. Certainly.

Q. And were all telegrams to the press? A. They were all telegrams to the news publishers.

Q. In regard to this suit? A. In regard to the filing of the bill in equity.

Mr. Bates—I ask for a little delay because I am going over a great many matters which I am leaving out at Your Honor's suggestion.

Q. Mr. Eustace, when did you first learn that Mr. McCracken had written the Board of Directors that he was not a candidate for reelection? A. I think through the newspaper clipping that I read. Now I would have to see the date on the letter from Mr. McCracken that was read this morning.

Q. What newspaper clipping? A. The newspaper clipping in the Traveler.

Q. Did you not send a letter to the Board of Trustees on May 20, in which you stated that you had dismissed Mr. McCracken? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, that was before these articles were published in the paper, was it not? A. I must understand your question. What was your former question?

Q. When did you first learn that Mr. McCracken had written to the Board of Directors that he would not be a candidate for reelection as editor? Mr. Whipple—He answered it—when he read it in the Traveler, after he dismissed him.

Mr. Bates—The correspondence shows that was not so. He said he was mistaken and asked for a chance to reconsider it.

Mr. Whipple—No, he didn't say it was not so.

A. As I stated I think it was the article I read in the Traveler that was the first notification that I had that Mr. McCracken had resigned—not resigned, but had sent a letter to the board declining reelection.

Q. Mr. Eustace, you have identified a letter here, or a copy, dated May 17, 1919, directed to the Board of Trustees, written by Mr. McCracken, in which he puts on a postscript: "If the subject of the desired interview concerns my appointment as associate editor, let me say on May 1, I wrote to our directors that if my name came up for reappointment, I felt that three years constituted a full rounded term, and I see no reason to change my mind," etc.

Q. What was the date of that letter? A. May 17.

Q. When was the newspaper article? A. I really didn't pay much attention to that part of it, Mr. Bates.

Q. You didn't pay any attention to this part? A. No.

Q. Do you know when you received the letter of May 17? A. I think the 18th or 19th.

Q. And then immediately when you found Mr. McCracken had told the board under date of May 1 that he would not be a candidate for reelection, you immediately then sent the telegram dismissing him? A. No, not at all. That is, it was nothing to do with that letter.

Q. Isn't it a fact that it followed immediately? A. I think that it was at the same meeting that that letter was handed in that this other action was taken.

Q. At that time you knew that he had practically declined reelection that you sent the telegram dismissing him? When does his term of office run out? You said it was at the same meeting, didn't you? A. I think so.

Q. Were these also sent to your reading rooms of The Mother Church and the branch churches? A. I cannot answer that; I do not know.

Q. Who had charge of sending them out? A. The business manager of the Publishing Society.

Q. Who is that? A. Mr. John Watts.

Q. Is each church, each branch church, required to maintain at least one reading room, under the Church Manual? A. Under the Church Manual, yes.

Q. Is it provided in the Church Manual that the official organs of the Church shall be sent to each branch and kept there on file? A. No, not provided.

Q. Is there not a provision in the Manual that those papers shall be on file in the reading rooms and on sale there? A. No; nothing shall be sold there except that.

Q. Don't you think that means the same thing? A. Not to me.

Q. As a matter of fact they are all sent there are they not? A. I think they all order them; yes, sir.

Q. Is the reading room the place where Christian Scientists go to read the Christian Science publications and others, as they may see fit? I mean other people go there? A. It is.

Q. Now when your bill in equity was filed, did you send out, or cause to be sent out, telegrams to The Associated Press and to different papers regarding this matter, requesting them not to publish anything in connection with this suit except what they obtained from your Publishing Society? A. No, we did not.

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Q. What was the date of that letter? A. May 17.

Q. When was the newspaper article? A. I really didn't pay much attention to that part of it, Mr. Bates.

Q. You didn't pay any attention to this part? A. No.

Q. Do you know when you received the letter of May 17? A. I think the 18th or



resigned his offices. It is declared that he had become disgusted with the present friction in the Church and the dictatorial attitude of the Church directors. Mr. McCrackan was formerly president of The Mother Church and was looked upon as Mrs. Eddy's greatest confidant during her late years. She appointed him First Reader of the new Mother Church in 1906, at the time the edifice was dedicated.

These papers, if Your Honor please, were the morning papers of May 21, and the matter to which my brother refers was the reply which was printed in the evening papers of the same date intended to correct the false statements.

Mr. Whipple—The resolution sending them out didn't say anything like that.

Mr. Bates—We will discuss it later. Mr. Whipple—I know. Then I object to your statement. You surely don't want to make that statement on your own responsibility.

Mr. Bates—Do not intend to make any statements that are not proper at this time. My brother has made so many in the nature of evidence on assumption, perhaps I have fallen into the habit, after listening to him for so long.

Mr. Whipple—You ought to have more strength of mind.

[At this point the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Eustace, have you secured a copy of the telegram that you sent out? A. I have.

Mr. Bates—I offer this telegram. Your Honor. It is dated in blank.

"Personal and confidential and not for publication: A controversy having arisen between the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Christian Science Board of Directors over the question of control of the Society's affairs, the Society asks your cooperation in preventing unauthorized statements regarding the question at issue from appearing in your paper. Any information you may desire will be gladly furnished by this Society. A copy of Bill in Equity filed by the trustees in Massachusetts Supreme Court will be mailed you at once. Thanking you in anticipation."

"Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts."

Q. There is a memorandum here, Mr. Eustace, which reads at the bottom as follows:

"Copy of telegram dispatched to 467 newspapers and news associations in this country and Canada. That is correct, is it? A. That is correct."

Mr. Whipple—We have the list, if you desire it. You have asked for the list.

Mr. Bates—I have asked for the list.

Mr. Whipple—There is the list (handing papers to Mr. Bates).

[Copy of telegram without date as above is marked Exhibit 20.]

Q. Did you endeavor to have that telegram sent out through the Associated Press? A. No.

Q. Did not the Associated Press refuse to send it? A. Not that I know of.

Q. As a matter of fact, you sent it to all the newspapers that were members of the Associated Press. A. I don't know whether that is so or not. The business manager will know that.

Q. Is that your memorandum on there (showing paper to witness)? A. That is not mine.

Q. It is not your writing? A. No.

Q. Whose writing is it? A. I don't know. I don't know whose that is.

Mr. Bates—I offer this memorandum furnished by counsel.

[Memorandum containing list of 467 papers to which Exhibit 29 was sent is marked Exhibit 20.]

Mr. Bates—It is pencilled on certain of the pages, "Associated Press members," and then there are 3½ sheets that are marked "United Press members," and then others, in addition to that, and certain apparent publications that are not connected with either.

Without reading the list, which would take a long time, I direct Your Honor's attention to the fact that there is an alphabetical list of states here, with many newspapers under each, and so far as I have been able to discover on a cursory examination there is not a state in the Union but what received, or the press of which received, that telegram. In addition to that, there was sent to The Star at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to The Herald at Calgary, in Alberta, to the Jack Cairns at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, to The Free Press and Tribune at Winnipeg, Manitoba, to The Star, Mail, and Empire in Ontario, at Toronto; to The Citizen and Journal at Ottawa, and to The Standard at St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario, and to the Independent papers—Kansas City, The Star; Los Angeles, California, The Herald; Akron, Ohio, The Beacon-Journal; New York, The American.

Q. Are you familiar with the names of any newspapers in America that that telegram was not sent to? A. I really do not know. I do not know who the—I could not go through that list to know.

Q. You state in that telegram that you are going to send them a copy of your Bill in Equity. That was done, I assume? A. It was.

Q. Together with the extract from the injunction? A. Together with the extract.

Q. Have you 140,000 subscribers to the 1,000 papers that you publish for The Mother Church? A. We evidently have, because we sent out, I believe, 140,000.

Q. Did you not send them to others than subscribers? A. No. Not that I know of.

Q. Does any one except your society have possession of the subscription lists of these magazines? A. Certainly not.

Q. What other papers have you sent out in connection with this matter? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Did you not order 1000 extra copies of The Boston Herald that had an attack upon The Mother Church, or on the Board of Management of The Mother Church in it? A. I don't

know whether there were—whether they were ordered or not.

Q. You don't know? A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear anything about it before? A. I have sent out some myself.

Q. You have? A. Yes. To my friends—that is all.

Q. How many? A. Oh, I suppose 50 or 60.

Q. Who ordered them? A. I ordered them.

Q. And did you pay for them personally? A. Yes.

Q. The telegrams, and the printing of these 140,000 copies of the Bill in Equity, were paid for out of the funds of the Publishing Society, were they not? A. They certainly were.

Q. Did you keep any account of the expenses of that printing? A. I suppose.

Q. Of that publication? A. I don't know, but I suppose the bookkeeping department may have kept it, or not; I don't know anything about it.

Q. You don't know anything about whether or not the expense has been kept in such a way that it can be told? A. No.

Q. You never have inquired? A. Never have inquired.

Q. And never have asked what the expense was? A. Not a word.

Q. Or the expense of the telegrams? A. Not a word.

Q. As trustee you were not interested in that? A. No; I was interested in protecting our movement.

Q. Did you receive any protest from the field after sending out your 140,000 copies of the Bill in Equity? A. Doubtless there were protests, but—

Q. Why do you say "doubtless"? A. Because I believe they have been coming in, but I have not seen them.

Q. Don't you know that they have been coming in? A. I say, doubtless they were, but I say I have not seen them.

Q. I am asking you for your knowledge. A. Well, I suppose that they are, but I have not seen them, therefore I cannot say that I know. I have seen a few.

Q. But the only things that you can recall that have come in in regard to this publication that was sent to The Boston Herald by Mr. Smith are the ones that you have mentioned here this morning? A. Say that again, will you?

Q. There are no other protests that you have received which you attribute to the article of Mr. Smith except what you have mentioned here this morning? A. Well, I have not gone through the clippings. I don't know.

Q. Did you not get up a form of reply that you sent out to protests that you were receiving from the field? A. We did.

Q. Where is it? Have you a copy of it here?

The Witness—Is there a copy?

Mr. Whipple—We have no objection to putting it in, but it seems we are going a little afield in putting in now the correspondence between the trustees and a great many of the Christian Science people all over the world, who we claim have been misled, and misunderstood this situation by just such propaganda as we are complaining of here. But it is a fact that we prepared a stereotyped reply to all these protests which we felt were inspired by the directors. Then if I may be permitted, of course all these people who sent them were people under the direction and the domination of the directors. Whether they could be called agents or not—

Mr. Bates—Are you testifying in this case?

Mr. Whipple—No, not at all. I was calling attention to some facts you had overlooked.

Mr. Bates—I object.

Mr. Whipple—That is one of many. The Court—You may proceed if there is any other question.

Q. I understood you to state, Mr. Eustace, that you presumed that protests had been received but that you did not know? A. I said, in volume, I know I said I had seen some.

Q. Well, they were in sufficient volume so that you prepared that letter to be sent to them? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. A form letter? A. We prepared that letter immediately the first one came in.

Q. Well, were you expecting a large number? A. Not at all.

Q. Why did you prepare the form letter then? A. Because we wanted something that was dignified and uniform and without any personal opinion in it.

Q. Do you know how many of those have been sent out? A. I have not the slightest idea.

Q. Who would know? A. I suppose the business manager may be able to find out from the Publishing Society.

Q. The trustees, you think, would not know anything about it? A. We can get the information.

Q. Did you ever before this suit was brought, as trustee, or your Board of Trustees, attempt to censor any articles of the editorial department? A. We continually, when the occasion arose, called the attention of the editor to articles and editorials.

Q. Before this suit was brought? A. Always.

Q. Have you any case in mind where you did that? A. I haven't in particular, but I can go back over the Sentinels and Journals and point out.

Q. Did you criticize or question anything that was appearing as an editorial in the papers? A. As an editorial in what?

Q. In the papers. A. Did we criticize? Yes, we did.

Q. But you do not recall an instance of it? A. No, I do not. I could pick them out.

Q. You stated a few minutes ago, Mr. Eustace, that you yourself got several copies of The Boston Herald and sent out perhaps 50 copies to your friends. What was the herald that you sent out the 50 copies of?

A. I have had them sent out—the clippings—as they came along. I paid no attention to any particular one; I just sent them out to some friends that I wanted to keep informed of what was going on in Boston.

Q. Then you have sent out a good

many times clippings, have you? A. I have sent out the clippings as they have come along.

Q. To the extent of 50 each time? A. To the extent of 50, I suppose, each time.

Q. Did you send them to the parties on a regular list which you had? A. I sent them to my own particular friends.

Q. Did you have a list that you sent them to? A. I have.

Q. And were the clippings always sent to the same parties? A. Always sent to the same parties.

Q. You had reference to no particular Herald article when you said you had sent out the Herald to 50 people? A. Not at all. I sent every one irrespective.

Q. Have you your list here? A. No, I have not. It is only a card list.

Q. A card list? A. That is all.

Q. Belonging to you personally? A. Belonging to me personally.

Q. Did the other trustees also send out these clippings to their friends? A. I know nothing about what they have done.

Q. And these 50 were your special friends, I understand? A. They were my special friends.

Q. Have you ever made any attempt to correct the statement that you say was false, that was made by Mr. McCrackan, in regard to the censoring of the articles in the periodicals? A. Who to? No one. No, we have not.

Mr. Whipple—This case is for the purpose of that.

Q. You never have made any attempt, then, to do that? A. None at all.

Q. You did send out 140,000 copies of your bill, and you sent out telegrams to all the press of the country asking them to get their information from you, but when a matter appears that you think was false in regard to Mr. McCrackan, and which you say was of importance, you have taken no means whatsoever to correct it? A. Why, I am in court on account of that now.

Q. Have you taken any other means to correct it? A. None whatever.

Q. Have you ever published any correction in the newspapers of any kind? A. None at all.

Q. Never sent any to the papers? A. Never sent any.

Q. Was it by advice of counsel that you did not do it? A. Did not do what?

Q. Make any corrections? A. It was never discussed at all that I know of.

Q. When the counsel advised you not to print anything in the papers concerning this case, as you have testified this morning, was that at the same time that you were sending out 140,000 copies of these bills in equity to all the members on your subscription list? A. I did not say this morning that they had told us not to.

The agreed with us that the right way to handle this was not to allow anything to appear in our periodicals.

Q. And so you took your subscription lists and sent them out? A. Sent out what?

Q. The Bill in Equity. A. No. That was long before.

Q. That is what I am speaking of. A. No; the Bill in Equity was sent long ago.

Q. Well, but wasn't that the time that the counsel advised you not to let anything appear in the newspapers in regard to this case? A. Doubtless it was at the same time that we asked them whether it would not be advisable to protect our periodicals from anything.

Q. What did they advise you? A. They agreed with our statement that it would not be wise to allow anything to go in.

Q. And have you stricken out portions of articles because you thought that they in some way or other tended to give an opinion in regard to the case? A. We have asked the Editor to do so, and he has very kindly done so.

Q. And have you pointed out to him in several instances things which you thought ought to be taken out? A. We have.

Q. And did you point out to him the matters in Mr. Harsch's article that were stricken out of it? A. We did.

Q. And did you tell him why they should be stricken out? A. We pointed it out and asked him, and he agreed, I believe, with us, that it was all right.

Q. To strike it out? A. To strike it out.

Q. Because you thought it affected these suits? A. Because what?

Q. Because you thought it affected this case in any way? A. No; but because we thought that we wanted to keep our periodicals entirely free from this suit.

Q. Well then, it was because you thought in some way it had some reference to this suit, was it not? A. In the sense that we did not want any of our subscribers to be troubled or bothered with regard to the suit.

Q. And did you cause to be stricken out an article written by one of the directors merely because it was written by a member of the Board of Directors? A. We told the Editor that we felt that under the circumstances it would be wiser for a director's article not to be published.

Q. It had no reference in any way to the suit, did it? A. Not in the least, except it was a suit on between the directors and the trustees, and it seemed dignified and proper to keep it out.

Q. Do you remember the title of the article? A. I do not just now. I think it was—I have forgotten what it was.

Q. It was after it had all been set up in type and the proof sheets had come to you, wasn't it, that you ordered it omitted? A. It was.

Q. And the title of it was, "Spirit Against the Flesh"? A. I think that was it, by Mr. Merritt.

Q. Written by Mr. Merritt? A. Yes.

Q. Did you say that counsel advised

you it was wise to leave that out? A. I did not.

Mr. Bates—That is all.

Redirect Examination

Mr. Whipple—I want to offer, if Your Honor please, this circular letter, or letter here that was called for, which was not read. I will read it, and then will you mark it? (Reading):

"COPY. 'May 5, 1919.

"Board of Directors, 'Mrs. Julia S. Selover, Chairman, 'First Church of Christ, Scientist, '110 Sixth Street, 'Devils Lake, North Dakota.

"Dear Friends:

"We realize and appreciate in full measure your interest in the controversy which has arisen between the directors and trustees. We tried earnestly to prevent an open break. It was only when an institution founded by our great Leader for the promotion and extension of Christian Science was threatened with destruction, and that her inspired purposes were likely to be defeated, that we did the only thing which it seemed we could do, viz., to appeal to the highest tribunal in the Commonwealth where our Leader established her trust, to determine the controversy and instruct us as to our duty in the performance of the sacred trust and confidence with which we had been endowed.

"While this appeal is pending, it is not becoming for us to discuss the merits of the controversy. We will ask merely that all Christian Scientists believe that we have not taken this step without a full realization of its seriousness, and in the belief that what will ultimately result will be in the best interests of the Christian Science movement.

"Meantime, we ask that you will suspend judgment while we await the decision of a tribunal in which the whole world must have confidence.

"Yours sincerely,

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES."

[Letter above referred to and read into the record is marked "Exhibit 31. R. M. K."]

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) That is a letter, I understand, that the Board of Trustees prepared and sent in reply to resolutions or criticisms or any communications that came to them from the field, in which they referred to this pending litigation? A. That is the letter.

Q. And having prepared that letter, you say you did not read all the resolutions that came in, or expressions, but gave general directions to send out that letter? A. That is exactly it.

Q. Explaining why you could not discuss the merits of this controversy? A. That is it.

Q. Now, in your testimony you said that until the bill was filed in court, it was not printed, but was given out as soon as the bill was printed, or something to that effect. Let me ask you if you remember that the bill was prepared and sworn to and subsequently filed on Tuesday, March 25, in this court? A. Yes.

Q. And that being filed in the morning of that day, you were informed that a temporary injunction was issued, which was served? A. Yes.

Q. And do you remember I immediately notified Governor Bates of the fact a bill had been filed and an injunction had been granted, which we desired to serve upon his clients? A. I do.

Q. And that I then suggested to him that with the approval of the Court the bill had been withdrawn from the files in order that we might consider together the situation and see if it was necessary for the litigation to proceed? A. I do.

Q. And that therefore—

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, object to this. While it may be my brother's understanding, his memory is at fault.

Mr. Whipple—It isn't my memory.

Mr. Bates—It certainly isn't a proper statement for him to be making and putting into the mouth of the witness.

The Court—If the witness can testify to such an understanding, of course, he can.

Q. Do you remember my calling up Governor Bates? A. I do.

Q. You being present while I was calling him? A. I was present in the office when he was called up.

Mr. Bates—I beg Your Honor's pardon.

The Court—Was this a conversation you had with Mr. Bates over the telephone?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—Of course, the witness, all he can testify to is that he was in your office.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Court—At the time you pur-

ported to call up Mr. Bates?

Q. You remember I called him up? A. I remember you called up.

Q. You remember my suggestion over the telephone, as far as it went, that I had had the permission and approval of the Court to withdraw the case from—withdraw the bill from the files?

Mr. Bates—I object, Your Honor. I understood Your Honor to rule it out. I am willing he should make his statement if I am allowed to make a statement in regard to it.

The Court—Unless it is conceded that he heard you say was in reply to a statement of Mr. Bates, or by way of interpretation of Mr. Bates at the other end of the line, I shall have to exclude it, but if Mr. Bates admits he was at the other end of the line and was talking with you then you may put in what this witness heard you say. I will leave that to Mr. Bates. If you do not, Mr. Bates, it shall go out, of course.

Mr. Whipple—You remember my talking with you, Governor Bates, the morning after it was filed?

Mr. Bates—I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Eustace present over the telephone on any conversation you had with me.

Mr. Whipple—You remember hearing my voice over the telephone?

Mr. Bates—Several times.

Mr. Whipple—You remember it that morning.

Mr. Bates—I do not know what morning you refer to.

Mr. Whipple—All right, we will pass that.

Mr. Bates—I am perfectly satisfied if Mr. Whipple shall make a statement, not putting it into the mouth of the witness, making his statements, then I can make mine.

Mr. Whipple—I will pass it, if Your Honor please. Q. And do you remember until the night of the next day, that is, the 26th, this bill was published in no newspaper and no one knew of it outside of His Honor, of the Clerk and yourself, and any information Governor Bates may have had? A. I do.

Q. No publication whatever? A. No publication whatever.

Q. And then, do you remember that it was announced that there could be no adjustment, that the bill must go forward? A. I do.

Governor Bates—I beg Your Honor's pardon. This is entirely irregular. You remember what, and when, and where? You put matters into the witness' mouth, your own witness, and not specifying anything as to the time and place.

Mr. Whipple—It was the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th.

The Court—Mr. Whipple, you may ask the witness if he was advised by counsel so and so.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Court—Go on.

Q. I will ask you whether, on the 26th, the day after the bill was filed on the morning of the 25th, in the afternoon, or toward evening, you were informed that there could be no adjustment? A. I was.

Q. And that therefore it was useless longer to attempt to prevent the bill being published? A. Yes.

Q. And do you remember that in the meantime the bill had been printed in the form in which it here appears with nothing whatever on the outside except "Bill in Equity"? A. That is the form in which it was printed.

Q. And at the request of counsel so that it would be in convenient form for use? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember that then the question came as to how to have the publication, if it were published in the newspapers, exactly accurate? A. I do.

Q. Now, why did you send out these copies of the bill in equity to the newspapers to whom you did send it?

Mr. Bates—I pray your Honor's judgment.

The Court—Why, of course—

Mr. Bates—I think it is within Your Honor's discretion to find from the facts as to why it was done. I was merely going to suggest that the facts show why it was done.

The Court—That is for you to argue—I quite agree. But if you claim, as you have a perfect right to, that the respondents conducted propaganda to



state to the Court what the facts were in regard to that? A. That was an article prepared by Paul A. Harsch, entitled, "If two of you shall agree." It had a bearing on the camp welfare work of the Church. It was edited by both associate editors and by myself. I was at a regular meeting with the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Oden first restated the matter that we had discussed before as to the fact that it was necessary to exercise a great deal of care in what was published, that the trustees were acting under advice of counsel and had been told not to allow anything to appear which might seem to have a bearing on their side in the controversy, and after that conversation this page proof was placed in my hands. It was censored in ink, and I was told it would be well to make the elimination.

Q. Will you read to the Court what was eliminated by direction of the trustees? A. I will read this full sentence, "As Mr. Peter's time, when many were gathered together praying for him, so the unselfish united thought working in support of the men in camp."

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me, whereabouts is that? A. At the foot of the first column, sir. "As in Peter's time, when many were gathered together praying for him, so the unselfish united thought, the agreeing thought, mobilized in support of the men in camp, field, and rest areas, quickly liberated them and greatly aided the work of the practitioners or Camp Workers, as those who did the field work were generally called." The words "the agreeing thought, mobilized" were cut out and the word "working" put in their place, so that it reads: "So the unselfish united thought working in support of the men in camp."

Q. Were there any special reasons stated why the other words were eliminated, except that they were thought to conflict with results desired by counsel? A. We didn't discuss that elimination. Then in the middle of the third page: "In carrying on this work The Mother Church with its branches has again proved that its conception of its mission to 'restate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing' (Manual, p. 17) requires not only generous and unselfish activity on the part of all its members, but a working knowledge of the Principle involved in the statement which is the basis of this article. Agreeing only with the law of God and refusing as steadfastly to agree with any other law." The words "its conception of" were cut out, and the last sentence which is "Agreeing only with the law of God and refusing as steadfastly to agree with any other law." That sentence was eliminated.

At the close of the article was the following sentence: "May we agree always so thoroughly and constantly with our associates in arms that it shall be said of us, to quote the words of a well-known hymn: 'Like a mighty army Moves the Church of God; Brothers, we are treading Where the saints have trod; We are not divided, All one body we, One in hope and doctrine, One in charity.'"

The verse of the hymn and that sentence were omitted. Q. And what was the conversation in regard to the omission of that verse and the sentence? A. I expressed astonishment and said that this hymn of Barine Gould's was really a hymn that belonged to the whole church; it was sung by many different denominations and expressed their ideals; and furthermore, it having been set to Sir Arthur Sullivan's music it had become a marching song for the soldiers and they had sort of adopted it, I thought, and it was suitable to appear in connection with this special article.

Q. What reply was made? A. That they still thought it better be eliminated. So I made no objection and no further comment.

Q. Didn't they give you a reason why they thought it ought to be eliminated? A. No.

Q. Was there any reference in that conversation to counsel? A. Reference to the advice of counsel was in the beginning of the conversation before this was placed in my hands, when they spoke of the necessity for very great care because they were acting under the advice of counsel and had been told they must be careful not to publish anything that would seem to have a bearing on the issues.

Q. Did they tell you in what way they thought this had a bearing on the issues of the case? A. No.

Q. Have they ever told you how they thought it had a bearing on the case? A. No.

Q. I don't think I asked you, Mr. McKenzie, how long you had been editor? A. Since, I think, July 23, 1917.

Q. You succeeded Mr. McClellan? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. McClellan died about that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to being editor, had you held a position in the Christian Science Church? A. At that particular time I was one of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. And were you one of the original trustees under Mrs. Eddy's trust deed? A. Yes.

Q. You had been a trustee down to the time you accepted the editorship in 1917? A. Yes.

Q. Had you during that time ever known of the Board of Trustees attempting to censor any of the articles of the papers? A. No.

Q. Did you ever know of their electing editors for the papers during that period?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Court—The last question is excluded.

Mr. Bates—I did not offer it in connection with what was said this morning, but on the question of our good faith in sending the notice to Mr. Whipple of which he complains.

Q. Since you have been editor when did the trustees first begin to censor any of the articles of your depart-

ment? A. Do you mean since this bill in equity?

Q. Did they ever censor any before this bill in equity was brought? A. Yes, there have been a number of corrections. That is, they have advised me.

Q. Has there been any difference since this bill was brought? A. There has been a different reason assigned.

Q. What I want to find out is, whether or not it has been the policy to supervise your editorials.

Mr. Whipple: It has been brought out that corrections have been made. Whether that is supervision is for the Court to say. A. My work has not been supervised.

Mr. Whipple: Certainly not.

Q. Did Mr. McCrackan send you a letter of April 22, in which he referred to this censoring of his articles? A. Yes.

Q. And so far as you know was any reply sent to him denying the truth of his statement in that letter?

Mr. Whipple: I pray Your Honor's judgment. Mr. McKenzie was not called upon to send any denial.

Mr. Bates: I withdraw the question.

Q. Did you communicate to Mr. McCrackan the reasons why those articles were deleted as they were?

Mr. Whipple: I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Court: How can that be material to any issue I am trying here?

Mr. Bates: I don't think it is particularly important.

The Court: I am not trying Mr. McCrackan in any way.

Q. Have you the original of the article in which Mrs. Eddy's words were struck out? A. That is the original article written by Mr. McCrackan.

[Article referred to marked Exhibit 32.]

Mr. Whipple: Will you let me see it? (Handed to Mr. Whipple.)

Q. Have you the proof? The proof was not in our files.

Mr. Whipple—Do you wish the proof of it? We have it.

Mr. Bates—If you have it, yes.

Mr. Whipple—There is the proof.

Q. Is that the proof of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was set up originally with those words in it? A. Yes, sir.

[Proof marked Exhibit 33.]

Q. Now as to the article by Mr. Harsch? A. That is the article.

Q. Is this the original article? A. The original article is here. It was corrected by the editorial staff and typewritten for setting up.

Q. Where is the copy that has the deletion suggested by the board—is this the one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The proof sheet? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bates—That, Your Honor, is similar. I think my brother will not object to my stating here that his bill in equity proceeds on the basis that the Publishing Society is a distinct and independent activity of the Christian Science movement. The answer is upon the theory that the Christian Science movement is one and is united—a united movement—we have so stated in the answer. With that in mind I think Your Honor will see how these things have their bearing. I offer that as an exhibit.

[Marked Exhibit 34.]

Mr. Whipple—I haven't the slightest objection to your statement, but I do not agree with your statement as to our claim in the bill.

Mr. Bates—I refer Your Honor to Section 4.

The Court—Have you any further questions to ask of this witness?

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple) I understand that shortly after the bill was filed you were told by the trustees, or one of them, that care must be taken that in the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society there was nothing which could be construed as bearing upon the merits of this litigation, on either one side or the other?

A. On the 26th of March, at a meeting of the trustees, that and several other things were stated.

Q. That is enough for present purposes. On the 26th of March? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, what is the date on which this deletion occurred? A. It would be nine or ten days before that date of issue.

Q. I have a paper here with regard to the Onward Christian Soldiers article, stamped May 3, 1919. Have you any doubt that that was the date?

A. May 3 is the date of the issue, sir.

Q. The date of issue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That stamp is put on to show that the proof belongs to the issue of May 3d.

Q. Thank you for that, because there is the same date. These conversations occurred some time after that statement to the Board of Trustees with regard to excluding from the columns of the Society any mention of this litigation which would prejudice people one way or the other?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Quite a while, was it not? It would be about the 23rd of May? A. I say about nine or ten days previous to the date of publication.

Q. I do not understand that when these changes were made in the proof anything was then said as to the particular reason for making them? A. Except that Mr. Oden again recited the situation and stated that they were acting under advice of counsel.

Q. In regard to one of them, not as to the other? A. With regard to one of them, yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Bates) You have heard, Mr. McKenzie, the testimony with regard to Mr. McCrackan's delinquencies with regard to his dilatory work—you have heard the statements on the stand? A. Some of them, yes, sir.

Q. It is a fact that during the last year he was absent a great deal from the office, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that you made complaints to the trustees about it? A. No.

Q. Didn't you call to the attention of the trustees anything about it? A. No, not since July, 1918. But I made reports.

Q. You made reports? A. I made reports. The statement that I have made constant complaint of his conduct is incorrect.

Q. You made reports in response to questions? A. Yes.

Q. In point of fact he was neglecting that work which an editor ought to perform? A. He was irregular, yes, sir.

Louis Leon Harney, Sworn

Q. (By Mr. Bates) Your full name?

Mr. Harney? A. Louis Leon Harney.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Secretary to Clifford P. Smith, manager Committee on Publication.

Q. Mr. Harney, did you have charge of the distribution of the copies of The Boston Herald containing Mr. Smith's reply to certain statements in the paper with regard to Mr. McCrackan's resignation or retirement? A. I do not understand that there was any distribution made of the article in the Herald.

Q. There has been testimony—you were not here—that there were 1000 copies of the Traveler (I should have said) that were ordered by the Board of Directors. Are you familiar with the disposition of that 1000 copies? A. I am.

Q. Will you state what the distribution was? A. 1000 copies were ordered and I held them awaiting decision of counsel as to whether it would be proper to mail them to a list of practitioners advertised in The Christian Science Journal in greater Boston and Massachusetts. I did not receive permission to do this and they were not sent out.

Q. And have any of them been distributed? A. On Tuesday morning, May 27, in connection with the sending out to the assistant Committees on Publication and regular correspondents in the State of Massachusetts, I asked whether it would be all right to include with the answer of the Christian Science Board of Directors to the complaint of Mr. Dittmore and a copy which the board had issued of the letter, whether it would be proper to include this article to a limited number on a list which we had.

Q. And that was a list of what?

A. A list of assistant Committees on Publication and regular correspondents for the State of Massachusetts.

Q. How many were distributed? A. I think I counted them this morning, 113.

Q. And the rest are still—A. The rest are not there. There is a small quantity left, as people have come into the office at the time of the annual meeting and they have taken them.

Q. Helped themselves? A. Yes.

Q. There are still a quantity of them there? A. Yes.

Q. The annual meeting was held June 2? A. June second, last Monday.

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple) How many did you say had been distributed out of hand? A. This is the list.

Q. I mean people have been coming in and getting them, you said. A. Probably to the extent of a few hundred.

Q. A thousand, is only a few hundred. Can't you tell us? A. I don't know.

Q. Haven't you seen the amount you have left? A. I think there are left about one or two hundred.

Q. In other words the 1000 have been distributed within one or two hundred? A. They haven't been distributed by sending them out.

Q. No, certainly not, but they have been distributed. A. People have come in and taken them.

Q. Taken them without your consent? A. No.

Q. With your consent? A. Knowing they were here.

Mr. Whipple—Let's have the list marked.

[List marked Exhibit 35.]

Mr. Whipple—I understand these are sub-committees whose duty it is to re-distribute news.

Re-Direct.

Q. (By Mr. Bates) Upon whose direction and advice, if anybody's, did you send out the 113 copies? A. I simply asked Judge Smith if it would be all right, as he was going by, and he said, Yes.

Clifford P. Smith.

Q. (By Mr. Bates) Your full name?

A. Clifford P. Smith.

Q. What is your present occupation? A. I am Committee on Publication and manager of Committees on Publication for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Q. And how long have you been on that Committee on Publication? A. Five years.

Q. And have you held any other position in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, so-called? A. I was the First Reader for three years and also one of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society for three years and a little more. I was president of the Church one year. I was on the Board of Lectureship of the Church for three years. I have held various temporary employments.

Q. Prior to becoming identified with the work of the Christian Science Church, what was your occupation? A. I was Judge of the District Court of Iowa.

Q. What is the jurisdiction of the District Court of Iowa? A. Substantially the same as the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Q. How long were you a Judge of that court? A. Eight and one-half years.

Q. And you are a member of the bar? A. Yes.

The Court—Do you understand that Mr. Smith is a member of the Massachusetts Bar?

The Witness—Yes, Your Honor.

Q. You went directly from the work on the bench to the work for the Christian Science Church? A. Yes.

Q. And have devoted yourself to it ever since? A. Except for practicing law to a very limited extent and doing a certain amount of work as an author or writer.

Q. How many years ago was it you left the bench? A. In 1908.

Q. You have stated that you are at present the Publication Committee? A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to His Honor what that position is? A. Perhaps I can state it best by reading the By-

Laws applicable to it, it is not long.

Art. 33 of the Church By-Laws, parts of Secs. 1 and 2 of that article. "There shall be appointed by The Mother Church a Committee on Publication which shall consist of one

Local Christian Scientist who lives in Boston, and he shall be manager of the Committees on Publication throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Publication to correct in a Christian manner impositions on the public in regard to Christian Science and injustices done to Mrs. Eddy or members of this church by the daily press, by periodicals, or the circulation of literature of any sort. This Committee on Publication shall be responsible for correcting or having corrected any false newspaper articles which have not been replied to by other Scientists, or which has been forwarded to this committee for the purpose of having him reply to it. Furthermore, the Committee on Publication shall read the last proof sheet of such articles and see that it is published according to copy, or the circulation of literature of any sort. This Committee on Publication has nothing to do with the publication of the periodicals of the church."

A. Nothing at all.

Q. It is left to you to see to it that no false reports are circulated in the daily press or otherwise and of correcting them when they come to your attention? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are the only member of the committee? A. Yes. Perhaps I should say that in other states there are committees who act under my direction. I am the only committee in Massachusetts.

Q. There are other committees. There is a committee in each state, in Great Britain, Ireland, and all these come under you? A. Yes.

Q. Now, did there come to your attention on May 21 an article in The Boston Herald or in The Boston Post, stating the alleged reasons for Mr. McCrackan's alleged retirement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And will you state what you did upon seeing those articles? A. I first read them, of course, and tried to take account of their probable effect upon the average readers. Then being in the board room of the directors of The Mother Church early that morning on other business, I consulted them about supplying to the downtown newspapers, the afternoon newspapers, a copy of Mr. McCrackan's letters to me, for the purpose of keeping the afternoon papers from reprinting the story; also consulted them about furnishing a letter from myself to The Boston Post and The Boston Herald incorporating the McCrackan letters and dealing with the additional statement that the directors had had great difficulty in getting anybody to become a successor to Mrs. Knott. The chairman of the board asked me if I had seen the morning papers, and I said I had. He asked me what I was going to do about it. I told him I was thinking of doing what I have just said.

Q. Have you those papers with you that you were endeavoring to correct? A. I have.

Q. These are in as exhibits, but I think the stenographer has them, so I will refer to these. Will you take up one in The Boston Post and point out to His Honor the false statements you thought it was your duty to correct? A. The Boston Post article which was published on the front page was headed "Quits Office of Scientists. McCrackan Resigns His Editorial Position." That contained the false statement that he gave as a reason for his resignation that he was disgusted with the dictatorial attitude of the church directors.

Q. Now will you point out the statements you conceived to be false in The Boston Herald article on that point. A. The Boston Herald article was headed "W. D. McCrackan Leaves Editorial Board of the Scientist Publications. Has Resigned and Left Boston. It Is Said—Speech a Year Ago Is Understood to Have Aroused Antagonism." The reasons for his resignation were stated in two different places in the article. One place reads as follows: "It is also said that his resignation was because of his opposition to certain policies of the church government and interference with his efforts for editorial progress." At another place it is stated: "There is no hesitation among prominent members of the Christian Science Church in stating that Mr. McCrackan's term of office being limited to a year ago when as being President of The Mother Church he made an address at the annual business meeting before 1000 members in which he called upon them as well as the officials to arouse themselves to the fact that the vital spiritual needs of the organization were being neglected. This is said to have been the cause of antagonism as reflecting upon certain policies of government with which he is known to be out of sympathy."

Q. Were those statements true or false? A. False, at least I so believed them.

Q. And did you send the article to the evening papers, or the other? A. I merely sent a copy of Mr. McCrackan's letters to me to the afternoon papers in order to keep them from reprinting the same story. I sent letters to the two morning papers that had published the story.

Q. You did send the letter that is copied into the petition in this case? A. I did, that is the one in The Boston Herald and a similar but shorter one to The Boston Post.

Q. Did you know, did you consider at the time you sent Mr. McCrackan's letters that they were truthful statements? A. I did.

Q. Had you any reason to think otherwise? A. I had not.

Q. Did you have any purpose in mind except to correct those statements that had been made in the morning papers? A. That was my sole purpose.

Q. Had you any thought in mind of in any way violating the provisions of the injunction? A. I did not.

thought I was very careful to observe it.

Q. Have you at all times been careful to observe and respect the injunctions? A. I have tried to be very, very careful.

Q. Have you advised the directors in regard to exercising great caution? A. I have.

Q. Whether or not you have done anything to prevent any persons under you or otherwise, from violating the injunction? A. Since this controversy has arisen I have had opportunity to write simply hundreds of letters in which the actual facts might have been stated and made capable of being regarded as reflecting upon the trustees. I have refrained from writing more than these two letters. In the case of New York City, which was the other scene of the propaganda from the very start, I cautioned my subordinate there to let things pass and be very careful to obey the injunction.

Q. As a matter of fact has there been a large number or a considerable number of articles appear in the daily press here and in New York attacking the government of The Christian Science Church in connection with Whipple—I shall have to object to that.

The Court—I do not think it is material.

Q. Have you been inquired of by people who were members of the Church in regard to the situation and advised them having relation to the injunction? A. I don't know that I have. I have declined to answer a good many letters, saying I preferred not to say anything by reason of the injunction.

Q. That is what I had reference to. I understand you to say there have been hundreds of them? A. I answered a great many letters of that sort.

Q. So far as you know, has there been any violation of the injunction by any of the Committees on Publication under your throughout the country?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

A. I don't believe there has been any single instance.

The Court—You were not asked what you thought. You were asked if you knew of any.

A. I do not know of any.

Q. You were a trustee under this Deed of Trust of Mrs. Eddy and a trustee of The Publishing Society for what time? A. From the first of July, 1908, to September, 1911.

Mr. Bates—I think this comes within what Your Honor admitted. I ask you not to answer unless it does.

Q. During that time when you were trustee, was there ever any attempt on the part of the trustees to control the editorials or the editorial policies of the paper?

The Court—I think I must exclude that. I have explained to you why.

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple)—Judge Smith, I understand you noticed in the Post the article and also the article in the Herald, on the morning of May 21, a statement with regard to Christian Science matters that you thought you ought to correct? A. That is correct, Mr. Whipple, except the date. The date was the 21st.

Q. I thought I said the 21st. Of course in setting the matter right you wanted to state the truth? A. I intended to state the truth with regard to the published statement.

Q. Now you say that that statement was in both those papers that Mr. McCrackan had resigned his position. You observed that, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you think that was a truthful statement? A. Substantially.

Q. That he had resigned? A. He had declined reelection.

Q. I am talking about resignation. You know the difference, don't you? A. I do not see any difference between resignation and a declination of reelection, in view of the fact—

Q. Will you point out the letter of Mr. McCrackan's where he declined reelection?

The Court—I do not want to interrupt your cross-examination, but I am familiar with it.

Do you understand, Mr. Whipple, that this witness knew of the action taken by the trustees?

Q. I will ask Judge Smith, did you, or rather had you read the letter of May 20 in which the trustees informed the Board of Directors that they had dismissed him from the service?

A. I did. I had submitted that letter to counsel on the day it was written. Submitted it to Governor Bates and other counsel.

Q. On May 20, when you received Exhibit 16—You were present when it came up before the board were you not? A. No, sir, but I received a copy of that letter with the request to submit it to counsel and I did so.

Q. So that on the 20th you knew before you wrote the letter to the Herald—you knew that under the bill in equity that was filed the trustees made a claim that they had a right to employ editors and discharge them, did you not? A. I did. I knew they claimed a right to employ them and their letter implied a claim of a right to discharge them, but I received a copy of that letter with the request to submit it to counsel and I did so.



would, of course, violate the injunction.

"If, for illustration, your clients, having proceeded to elect a business manager and editors, should publish the fact or attempt to make it known or believed that the business manager and editors discharged their duties by reason of such election, such conduct would be so serious a violation of the injunction that the trustees could not do otherwise than bring it to the attention of the court.

"If the directors really desire, or purpose to do anything effective in the way of attempting to appoint or elect a business manager or editors, I think the safest course for them to adopt would be to move for a modification of the injunction. I cannot think of any real, effective action they could take in this behalf that would not be claimed by us as a violation of the injunction for the reasons which I have pointed out above.

"Sincerely yours,

April 1, 1919.

My Dear Governor:

Two matters have been called to my attention in which it seems clear to me that the Christian Science Board of Directors have acted in violation of the ad interim injunction. I call them to your attention without any purpose to be technical or unduly critical, but to request you to make clear to your clients the scope of the injunction and the fact that the trustees must insist upon its being scrupulously obeyed.

1. The trustees have just received from the directors a letter in which the directors request the trustees to publish an announcement of the election of Mrs. Hoag as associate editor, succeeding Mrs. Knott, resigned. I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the letter.

The fact is, however, that the trustees have never been consulted as to the election of Mrs. Hoag, nor has Mrs. Knott sent in any resignation to them.

Section 6 of the Deed of Trust provided:

"Said trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business."

By the ad interim injunction the directors are

commanded to desist and refrain from taking any further action intended directly or indirectly to interfere or interfere with the Plaintiff Rowlands or either of the other plaintiffs in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees under the Trust Instrument of January 25, 1898."

It is too plain for argument that under the terms of the trust the trustees have authority to appoint the editors. The injunction is that the directors be enjoined from carrying out their plan to "interfere, destroy or in any way injure the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society as conducted by the plaintiff trustees."

The effect of this circular is likely to injure the business of the Publishing Society. We hope that this result will not follow, but we believe that the effect will be very soon seen.

The trustees are most anxious to go through this ad interim period with the greatest possible harmony with the directors. They desire that the least possible injury be done to their business which has the single purpose of promoting and extending Christian Science. They will cooperate with the directors to the fullest extent in harmonious execution of this great purpose but there can be no such harmony if, upon the matter being called to their attention, the directors will not respect or obey the order of the court.

I feel confident that I have only to call this aspect of the matter to their attention through you to effect the desired result.

May I add that the trustees have been requested by the directors to publish an announcement of Mrs. Knott's selection as a member of the board.

"This is a matter in controversy before the court. It has not yet been determined whether Mrs. Knott or Mr. Ditmore holds that position.

The trustees have determined that their publications shall refrain from publishing any facts or comments referring in any way to the disputes which are now before the courts. I approve this suggestion and I hope it will meet favor with yourself and your clients.

Sincerely yours,

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## MINE SITUATION IN FRANCE DESCRIBED

Member of United States Mission Tells of Devastation Wrought by Germans Before They Began Their Retreat in 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Pronouncing the German attacks on the French mining industry as contemptible, Frank H. Probert, dean of the College of Mining of the University of California, and consulting engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that not withstanding the situation, the French have the opportunity before them to become in a few years "the dominant factor in the steel markets of continental Europe."

Mr. Probert has just returned from a three months' trip throughout the devastated area and various mining regions as a member of the United States mission, sent over by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, at the invitation of the French High Commission. This mission also includes Dr. F. G. Cottrell, formerly of the University of California, now chief metallurgist, Bureau of Mines, and George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the same bureau. Their duties were to advise with the peace mission, to study the nature and extent of damage done to mining property during the war, and to consult with foreign officials on problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Boundary Drawn With Care  
"In 1871," declared Probert, "Germany drew with meticulous care the national boundary through northeastern France, to include every part of the then known iron fields of Alsace and Lorraine. These ore reserves, from which Germany drew 80 per cent of her home production, had a yearly output of 21,000,000 tons, yielding to Germany an annual profit of \$22,000,000 for its steel products. France's predominant position in the continental steel markets arises not only from the return of these vast ore fields taken by Germany, but from the happy fact that since 1871 France has opened up, through systematic development guided by competent geologic knowledge, the southwest extension of the iron fields, a reserve 1½ times as great as that known in the annexed territory."

After making allowance for the inevitable destruction of war, Dean Probert declared that the deliberate destruction of the French mining industry was "dastardly." Upon acquiring the Pas de Calais and Nord coal fields in the first rush in 1914, the Germans occupied and exploited the mines, forcing captive labor to work in them until July, 1918. Up to this time the properties were not seriously damaged except that mechanical units were shipped back into Germany. In July, when the retreat began, the Germans committed a crime against industry as contemptible as dastardly as any atrocity perpetrated against humanity, he said.

"The Pas de Calais and Nord coal fields," continued Mr. Probert, "had a pre-war output approximating 30,000,000 tons annually. To produce this 150,000 men were employed in 250 shafts. The field is divided into 27 productive concessions. Today, five months after the signing of the armistice, only two or three are being worked, and these at the extreme west end of the battle area. Of the 27 concessions, three escaped the effects of war, five were damaged by shell fire, and 19, those back of the firing line, were wantonly destroyed. The steel lining of the shafts which held back the water-bearing strata and quicksands overlying the coal measures, and the whole area, in-

cluding 170 shafts, were dynamited. Not content with this, they proceeded systematically to wreck the surface plants, tumbling the towering head frames into the shaft mouth now filled with water.

Plants a Tangled Mass  
"No such atrocity was ever perpetrated against the industrial life of any country. Magnificent plants, comparing favorably with anything we have in the United States, are now but a tangled, twisted mass of structural steel and broken stone. The willful demolition was scientifically planned and systematically carried out. This after the removal of all such mechanical and electrical power units as could be used in Germany. The avowed intention of Germany was permanently to cripple French industry. The maliciousness and efficiency with which the crime against French industry was carried out is almost unbelievable. It will probably be 5 years before the district could be rehabilitated, and 12 to 15 years before it can return to pre-war output.

"The iron mines were not as seriously damaged but many of the wonderful steel works in which the raw material was beneficiated were razed to the ground. Here the Germans did a 100 per cent job.

"In the Saar coal district the industry is at its height, but under the direction and supervision of French officials. The Allies have reached a decision in establishing sovereignty over the Saar Province for a number of years, during which time the coal will be shipped to France to partially fill her needs, for the province is wholly German, in thought, tradition, tongue, life, and industry. To annex the Saar would be making the same mistake as was made in 1871 by trying to Germanize Alsace and Lorraine.

"The French attitude toward her allies is an interesting study. Part of the French Government and the working classes are desirous that France rebuild herself, financed by German industry. They seek neither money nor advice from others. Directors of industry, mine owners, and employers of labor look on the problems from another viewpoint. They claim that money borrowed from other countries at reasonable rates of interest, new equipment for mines and plants purchased from America for delivery, will admit of an earlier return to pre-war scale of operation; the higher immediate cost will be more than offset by the earlier realization of profits from natural resources and raw materials. This is the sound business policy. By following this policy France will be reborn, strengthened, and in a few years become the dominant factor in the steel market of continental Europe. France will have both iron and coal in larger quantity than in 1914, and her steel industry will be amongst the first assets of a land that has suffered greatly."

RUSSIAN CATHOLICS IN DISAGREEMENT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—In a ruling handed down in the Wayne County Circuit Court, Judge Clyde Webster directed that two factions of the Russian All Saints Catholic Church shall vote on which clergyman they prefer

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to occupy the pulpit and that until such selection is made, church services shall not continue. In order to determine whether the voters are in any way connected with bolshevism, Judge Webster ordered that a committee of three be appointed.

It was testified before Judge Webster that one faction of the church, known as the orthodox faction, seeks to retain Father Dimitri Darien, while the faction known as the independents are endeavoring to have Father Constantine Leonovitch conduct services. The independents had obtained an injunction which had put them in temporary possession of the church.

The orthodox faction accuses the independents of bolshevism and they are charged with having gone to the House of Masses Detroit's headquarters of the radicals, to canvass for votes. It was testified that less than 100 members of the church held first citizenship papers.

TRADE RELATIONS SOUGHT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—Closer trade relations with the principal importers and exporters of Lower California, Mexico, and a marked increase in this city's maritime commerce are expected to accrue as the result of the visit to southern cities by a party of business men, who plan to establish agencies at Mazatlan, La Paz, Guaymas, and Topolobampo. An effort will be made to have Mexicans ship their goods via this port, the early opening of the San Diego & Arizona Railroad making it possible to compete in rates. Especial attention will be given to the hemp and sugar industries.

PROHIBITION EMPTIES JAIL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico—The Albuquerque city prison had been without an occupant for six days, when the attention of the city commissioners was called to the fact. A year ago arrests averaged 10 daily. Albuquerque saloons were closed Oct. 1, 1918. Authorities credit prohibition with decreasing the number of arrests, which are less than 10 per cent this year of the number for the same period in 1918. The county prison force has been reduced from three to a single guard.

NEW MEXICO HIGHWAYS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SANTA FE, New Mexico—New Mexico, according to estimates completed by the State Highway Commission, will have available from local, state and federal sources a total of \$15,000,000 for highway construction during the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive. The projects include two concrete sections with a total of 70 miles as parts of main trans-continental highways.

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Of voile, organdie, gingham and figured muslins.  
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## REFORM IN PATENT LAWS ADVOCATED

Complaints Made That Patents Are Granted in Slipshod Way, With Allowance of Too Many and Too Broad Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of the changes needed in the laws regulating patents in the United States were discussed by N. O. Lindstrom, in an address before the Elevator Manufacturers Association of the United States at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mr. Lindstrom said he knew of nothing connected with the government "so disgraceful as the way patents are issued and the manner in which patent cases are tried."

Mr. Lindstrom pointed out that the commissioner of patents in 1917, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, requested the National Research Council to appoint a committee to investigate the Patent Office and patent system with a view to increasing their effectiveness, and to consider what might be done to make the Patent Office more of a national institution and more vitally useful to the industrial life of the country. The committee was appointed and recommended the establishment of a single court of patent appeals. The substance of their report has been embodied in a bill, H. R. 5011, which has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives at Washington.

Suits on Worthless Patents  
"There ought to be great reform," said Mr. Lindstrom, "in the trying of patent cases. As the cases are now tried before a commissioner, or were tried for a number of years, it was easily possible for unscrupulous men to destroy a small manufacturer's business by bringing suits on worthless patents."

"There ought to be greater care in issuing patents. Of the patents granted, probably not more than one in ten should have been issued, as usually nine have no inventive merit. There is greater inventive ability exercised every day by foremen and superintendents of factories in their daily routine than is shown in nine out of every ten patents issued. A patent issued by the government is meant to be a monopoly of that thing for 17 years, and to give a man such a monopoly, he should have produced something of real worth, and that requires inventive ability. The Patent Office does great harm

in many cases in issuing these patents, for they are largely taken out by men who are poor, who can ill afford to spend the money that they almost invariably spend on these patents after they are issued, only to find that they are good for nothing.

"These men get their patent papers with the big seal and the ribbon and the fine printing and the name United States Government printed on them, and think it is a guarantee from the government that they have done something wonderful, when often it is nothing of the sort. Patents are granted in Washington in so careless and slipshod a way that I knew of a case where four different patents had been issued to four men on the same thing, when all the patents were void in the United States, as the thing had previously been patented in England.

Unlimited Claims  
"Another glaring fault in connection with the issuance of a patent, and without doubt its worst, is the unlimited number of claims it will allow, most of these claims having no relation to the thing invented or supposed to have been invented, claims so general and broad as to cover almost the entire art, when the invention or supposed invention relates to a very trivial part of it.

"It requires no inventive capacity, mechanical skill nor engineering ability to think out how it might be well to have a thing work and to make unlimited claims covering the idea, but to design and produce a machine whose parts shall work harmoniously, that shall do effectively and adequately the work for which it is designed, does require inventive capacity, mechanical skill, and engineering ability.

"How often it has happened that those who can and do produce things for the general good find as they begin to work out a new machine that their way is blocked by a so-called paper patent taken out by one who has not and could not produce anything of merit. Sometimes these patents are sold for a trifling amount to a speculator who holds them with a view of securing a large amount for them by being able otherwise to block the progress of the real invention of men who are able to produce things for the benefit of the country."

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## SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES PROTESTS

San Francisco Branch Is Against the Recognition of Mannerheim Government of Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Charging that the United States with "hypocrisy and inconsistency" in connection with the reported recognition of the Mannerheim Government of Finland, the Socialist Party of San Francisco has passed resolutions emphatically protesting against this recognition and calling upon all friends of democracy to do likewise.

"This same Mannerheim Government," says the Socialist resolution, "is stained with the blood of 60,000 Socialists, Labor Unionists, and cooperative members, who were systematically executed for daring to raise their voice in protest against the pro-German imperialistic schemes of General Mannerheim and the White Guard. This General Mannerheim, who is now being recognized and honored by America and the allied governments, is the same man who less than a year ago was the recognized agent of imperial Germany and who attempted to make the Kaiser's son King of Finland."

The central committee of the Socialist Party of San Francisco also demands that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party shall immediately issue a public statement in behalf of the party condemning the proposed peace treaty and demanding that this government at once cease participation in the economic isolation of Russia and stop further shipment of military supplies to Siberia.

It demands that the National Executive Committee call on the workers of America "to take such action as may be necessary to enforce these demands and for the repudiation of both the proposed peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant."

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## NATIONAL BUDGET PLAN IS INDORSED

Leading United States Senators Favor Adoption of System Designed to More Carefully Guard Public Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In response to a poll which it is conducting on the question, the National Security League has received statements from leading United States senators favoring adoption by the federal government of the budget system. Extracts from some of these indorsements follow:

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts: "I appreciate the need of the establishment of a proper national budget system, and I shall certainly be glad to do what I can to secure favorable action in that direction."

Senator Owen of Oklahoma: "Log-rolling" in Congress between members who want local appropriations for their own districts and, therefore, have not the nerve to oppose appropriations for other districts, leads to a constant expansion of the public expenditure unwisely and unjustly to the general public. Moreover, it permits all sorts of amendments to be tacked on to appropriation bills which otherwise would not be inserted."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas: "In my opinion the establishment of a carefully considered budget system, fairly calculated to keep federal expenditures within the limit of government revenues, is a very necessary and desirable step. I hope that action may be taken on this important measure during the present session of Congress."

Senator Sheppard of Texas: "The budget system means efficiency in government; it means the application of plain business principles to the expenditures connected with the national administration, expenditures which are growing by leaps and bounds, and which must be controlled along more definite and systematic lines if waste and scandal are to be avoided."

Senator Phipps of Colorado: "I am highly in favor of the adoption of a proper budget system for national affairs."

Senator Keyes of New Hampshire: "This is a matter in which I have always been interested, believing some such system for business-like methods should be adopted."

Senator Watson of New York: "I very much hope that we shall soon work out a budget system. Under our present system, or lack of it, one group of legislators and public officials is busy devising ways and means for raising money, while another group is busy devising ways for spending it. Neither group knows what the other is doing; and the second group is generally ahead of the first. With a properly run budget system, we can keep something like a ledger depicting the state of the government finances, debit and credit. Today, nobody knows where we are going, but people begin to suspect that pay day is coming."

Senator Edge of New Jersey: "I am heartily in sympathy with the National Security League's effort to 'spread the gospel' for a national budget system."

Other senators who have indorsed the Security League's campaign are: Williams of Mississippi, Capper of Kansas, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Harding of Ohio, New and Watson of Indiana, Townsend of Michigan, Moses of New Hampshire, Myers of Montana, Beckham of Kentucky, McCormick of Illinois, Thomas of Colorado, Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Kenyon of Iowa.

## MICHIGAN PLANS FOR TRADE WITH BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—The United States Marine and Development Company, the first ocean transport company to be backed by Michigan capital, has received permission from the Michigan Securities Commission to sell \$586,000 of common stock in the State. It will operate a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil.

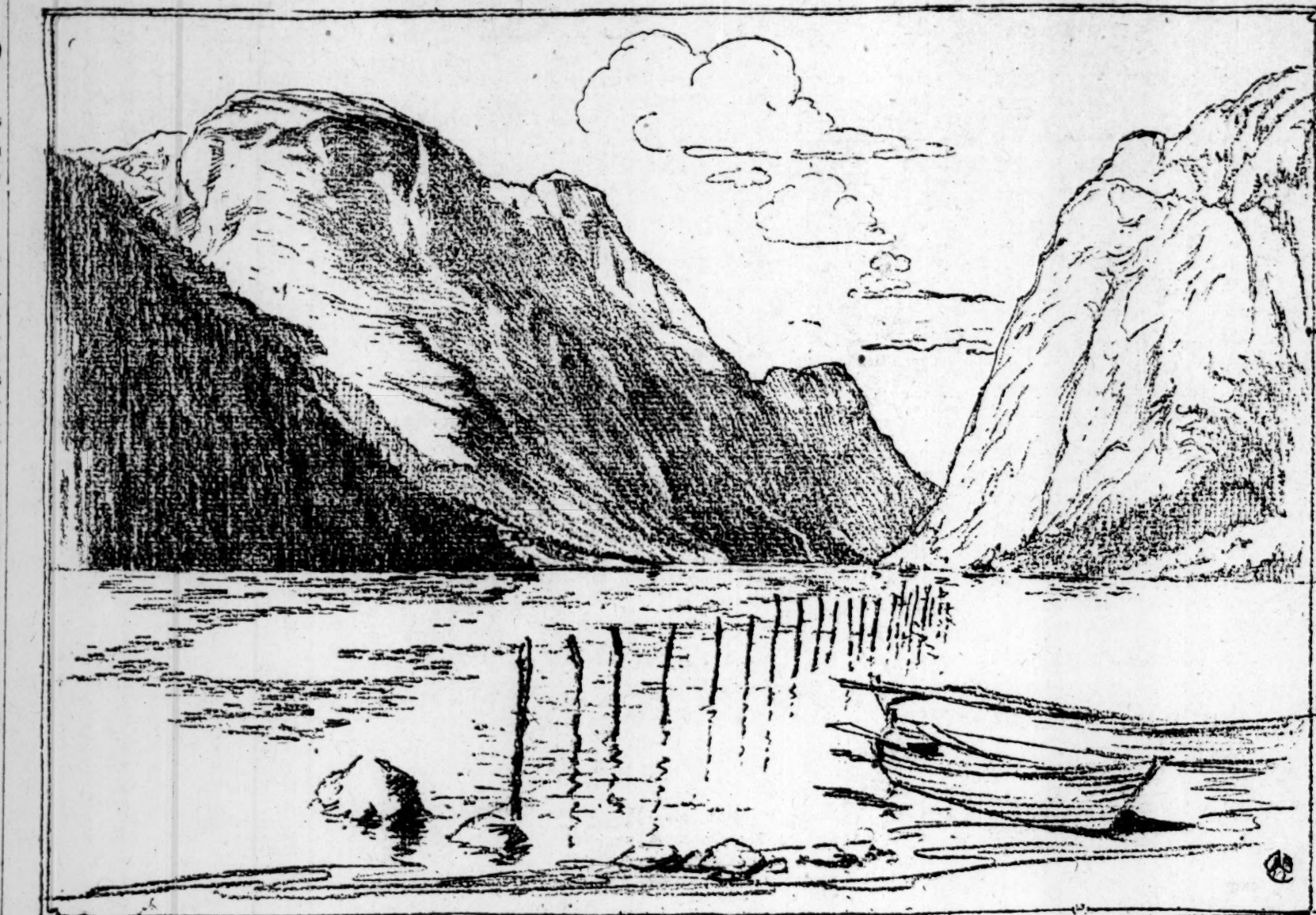
The company plans to obtain four oil-burning steamers from the United States Shipping Board. Among the concessions from the Brazilian Government is a subvention for carrying mail, a grant of a \$1500 mile railway right of way with a guarantee of principal and 6 per cent for 40 years, together with a strip of land 30 miles wide along the entire road. The company will specialize in the South American trade and in the cattle, cotton, and sugar business in Brazil. Some of the vessels will ultimately be used in trading with Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

Charles W. Harrah, of Detroit, is president of the company. The vice-president is Sidney Story, of New Orleans, former manager of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board.

## CALIFORNIA COTTON INDUSTRY GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Surreys made of the Imperial and Palo Verde valleys indicate this year's cotton crop will yield about 125,000 bales of lint cotton, with a market value of \$12,500,000. By-products are expected to add at least \$5,000,000 to this figure, of which cottonseed is the major portion. Oil pressed from the season's run of cottonseed will total approximately 15,000,000 pounds and will be



"Norwegian glaciers are friendly if one treats them with reasonable respect"

## FJORD TO FJORD AFOOT

The first installment of this article, of which this is the second and last, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 12, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The pause for the night in our journey in Norway afoot from fjord to fjord was passed at the little mountain hotel in refreshing sleep, with the roar of the cataract rushing from the ice-cave as lullaby. Early in the morning the glacier turned flush pink as the sun climbed over the high ranges, while in the shadows the seemingly snow-white ice was shot through with pale blues and delicate greens in every nook and crevice of its irregular surface. The little hotel was perched on a boulder overhanging the edge of the ice-wall and from our room we could see the glacier's whole length from summit to base.

After breakfast, consisting of fried eggs, cold reindeer meat, and smoked raw salmon—we emphasized the fried egg division of this menu—we prepared for what we knew was to be the hardest part of the trip—the climb up and over the glacier. The ice-work in Norway has some of the hazards of such climbing in Switzerland. There are no deep crevasses concealed by a covering of snow, nor are there any impassable crevasses at all. Seldom is it necessary to cut ice-steps unless one is deliberately choosing the most arduous route. But ice climbing can be very fatiguing, particularly when a warm sun softens the surface, yet leaves hard glare ice underneath.

Our objective, the Laplander encampment, was reported to be four or five miles southwest beyond the glacier summit, near a post road to the Jotunheim district. Once under way there would be no halting place possible until the camp was reached. My wife announced her conviction that she could "make it," although it had to be done in one day. Armed with all the hard-boiled eggs and packages of chocolate which the little hotel possessed, we skirted the edge of the terminal moraine and got upon the ice itself. We were off, for weal or woe. Behind us the young lady of the red cheeks waved from the doorway a handkerchief at us in farewell. Soon we found my worst forebodings confirmed, for the warm sun had turned the snow surface into ankle-deep cold slush, under which was an exceedingly slippery brand of ice. We had almost to crawl. In Switzerland the trip would probably have been impossible, but Norwegian glaciers are friendly if one treats them with reasonable respect. We were most careful, as we went up and over up. Like everything seen in mountain air the glacier was really about four times as long and twice as high as it looked from below. Likewise its steepness was beginning to be a little disconcerting. We had to zig-zag back and forth across it, and in a few places it was necessary to bank our steps, all of which consumed valuable time and energy.

The view behind us by now, over the lake and on to the distant fjord, was magnificent, but unfortunately my wife was too dizzy to appreciate it. She took one hasty glance and then kept her eyes resolutely on the ice wall before us. Still we kept on, and still the summit receded. About two in the afternoon, having been on the ice since eight in the morning, we worked over to a rock ledge on one side where there was just room to sit down. Here we dined and my wife ventured to raise her eyes and look about.

Across the fjord we could see range on range of snow peaks, jumbled and piled together like the chaos of the universe. Midway across the lake we made out the little steamer, a speck and a wisp of smoke, on its return journey. We wondered who the passengers were, for we had as yet passed no one.

At 3 we resolutely resumed our climb. One advantage Norway has, the summer daylight does not fail, for we were so far north that the whole of night was but a mere two hours of deep twilight. The only anxiety was that clouds might shut down upon us before we got clear of the ice. This is likely to happen after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Luck was, however, with us and we triumphantly reached the summit without mishap. To our right there branched off a rocky tableland, sloping downwards; to our left the ice field from which the glacier took its origin stretched an indefinite distance northward. We were on a vast roof between two fjords, above which there jutted, here and there, great mountain peaks higher yet. We felt as if we had stepped out of Jules Verne's cannonball on to the surface of the moon, so strange, vast, lonely, and unfamiliar the prospect seemed.

From this point on, posts stuck in rock cairns marked the trail toward the Lapp encampment. The going was over a talus pile of boulders, which meant scrambling on your hands and knees, but it was steadily downward, and nothing seemed tiring after the ice. At last we came to the end of the rocks to a level covered upland in which small Norwegian cows were grazing! As my wife said, "You could get above the timber line in Norway, but you could never get above the cow-line." No self-respecting Jersey cow would be seen in such a scandalous locality, but these little cattle seemed as nimble as goats. Soon we picked up the post road, which, climbing in spirals from another fjord's end, continued toward Jotunheim, the region of Norway's highest mountains, to say nothing of its reputation in classic Scandinavian mythology. The post road was deceptive, for it proved a truly long walk before we sighted the Lapp tents.

We discovered a posting station near a high altitude lake, with the Lapps camped about its shores. Their tents, to our surprise, we observed to be exactly like the tepees of our American Indians, and the grizzled old Lapp who came courteously forward to greet us might have been a Sioux chieftain, save for his shaggy trimmed fur costume.

Our first inquiry at the posting station was for all the hot water available, which two grinning Norwegian girls prepared for us in two large wooden clothes tubs. Unfortunately we had not brought our own soap and the only soap possessed by the station was made of whale and fish oil. The net result, while undoubtedly cleansing, left one involved in an unescapable odor of many bygone fish. We looked at one another at the dinner table and echoed Virgil's famous line: *Procul, O, procul este profani!*

For 10 days we remained in this pleasant spot—pleasant except for its soap—and climbed some of the adjacent peaks. There was little food except reindeer meat with now and then a few trout from the lake, but mountain climbing protects one from a finicky appetite. Only urgent need of fresh clothes and a desire for a different soap determined us once more to seek out suit cases reposing somewhere on the extremity of an unknown fjord. With reluctance we bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Lapp and several dozen Lappings, who clustered about us at our departure, uttering strange sounds.

A day's tramp along a post road which twisted and wound down the mountain side in an incredible way, brought us to a good-sized village and a welcome steamer dock. As we turned into the one little main street of the town, down which we caught a glimpse of the blue fjord and its rock walls, we saw flying from a flagpole, gay with the northern sunlight upon it, an American flag! I don't believe we were ever more affected by the sight of our flag than on this occasion. Our remoteness from familiar things and the quaintness of the

setting in part accounted for it. And when we reached the hotel we discovered it was flying in our honor. The posting station we had left, at the summit of the pass, had telephoned down our fame. For sheer joy in a vacation there is no holiday land like Norway.

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## MONTREAL'S PROBLEM OF WORKMEN'S HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Commission on Housing is expected to spend approximately \$6,000,000 on the construction of workmen's dwellings in Montreal, and it is believed that this will give some courage to the private citizens who are holding back their construction program in the belief that costs will substantially decline. Manufacturers claim that as long as high wages remain the cost of materials cannot decline to any considerable extent, because in most lines Labor is the biggest item of cost. Consequently if the demands of Labor increase, not only will Labor itself for building be dearer, but construction materials will also probably be higher in price.

The decline of private building operations in Montreal during the war has caused a very serious shortage of building accommodation, and the removal of war-time restraints has caused no large scale resumption of activity in this field. The seriousness of the lack of housing accommodation is indicated by the fact that many families in Montreal have today to go boarding because they cannot find any empty houses in the city. For their houses, property owners are getting a revenue which can generally be considered at 25 to 35 per cent higher than one year or two years ago.

Wages for Labor are increasing in every direction, and instead of construction costs coming down, at any rate so far as Labor is concerned, they are going higher every day, and prospects are that private builders who are putting off their construction program until next year, will meet higher costs than they if they went ahead with their operations now, and took advantage of the increased revenue which all property in Montreal today is producing and shows every prospect of earning for many years to come.

## METHOD OF GUARDING FUNDS OF PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of the science of government in Harvard University, in an address describing the machinery of a constitutional convention to business men and lawyers at a luncheon given by the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday, recommended that the prohibition of the appropriation of public funds for the support of sectarian institutions be incorporated in the Constitution of Illinois. Dr. Hart told of the sectarian amendment recently written into the Massachusetts Constitution.

## TZECCHO-SLOVAKS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One hundred men of the Tzecho-Slovak army who fought with the Allies, were guests of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday at a luncheon. The soldiers are on their way east to sail for their native lands.

## IRISH FREEDOM FUND MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A mass meeting in the interest of the \$2,000,000 Irish freedom, publicity and education fund, is to be held at the Auditorium here Saturday night. Michael F. Ryan, Daniel F. Cohan, of New York, and several others are scheduled to speak.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Hawaiian Capital Plans to Develop a Plant for Production of a Higher Grade of Sugar Than Now Produced There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The investment of considerable Hawaiian capital in the sugar industry in the Philippine Islands seems to be assured. Some months ago a party of Hawaiian capitalists visited the southern islands, made thorough investigations covering a period of several weeks, and returned to Honolulu bringing the advice that local money could undoubtedly be invested successfully. At the present time another party is in the Philippines, and its reports are just as favorable.

The members of the second party, who went to the Philippines about a month ago to secure a site on the island of Negros for a cane plantation and a sugar mill, stated to newspaper representatives at Manila that their proposed investment of \$2,000,000 was but the forerunner of an outlay of about \$8,000,000. One of the members of the party stated that the remoteness of the Philippines from the United States sugar market need be no drawback to the production of sugar in the Philippines. He explained that one of the necessities for finding an unlimited market seemed to be a higher grade of sugar than the muscovado variety now being produced in the Philippines.

He went on to state that part of the plan of his associates and himself was to produce a sugar having a purity of 96 degrees, instead of the present 79 to 89 degrees, which would place Philippine sugar on a level with that grown in the Hawaiian Islands and Cuba. The climate in the Philippines, he said, was better than that of Hawaii, and added that in the southern islands there is almost an unlimited area suitable for the growing of sugar cane. The organizing and centralizing of the industry is all that is lacking at the present time, he said.

It is reported from Manila that the Hawaiian syndicate does not intend to go further than the installation of large sugar-grinding centrals, first on the island of Negros, and later in Mindanao, which will have railroad communications with the sugar regions of the country. The syndicate, it is said, does not intend to take up land beyond tracts necessary for experimental purposes in which to make a practical study of Philippine soil and tests of the best seed and fertilizer to be used. The plan is two-fold: First, to enter cane-raising districts now equipped with many small mills and substitute the large plants and facilities with the latest machinery and methods by means of an organization of the entire district; and, second, to stimulate the development of new sections in a similar manner by the installation of sugar mills in which the sugar growers may have stock if they so desire.

## PURSE OFFERED FOR TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Thomas H. Ince, motion picture magnate, announces a purse of \$50,000 for a trans-Pacific flight from Ince Field, at Venice of America, California, to Australia via Hawaii. The first aviator to land on Australian soil is to receive a purse of \$35,000 and for the aviator who fails to reach Hawaii a consolation prize of \$5000 is offered, while the flyer who reaches Hawaii but fails to reach Australia will receive \$10,000. A condition of the offer is that the flight must be made within six months.

Aviators who have studied the matter assert they believe a flight from the Southern California coast to Australia will be an easier feat than that over the Atlantic, because of the better weather conditions usually prevailing. Several army and navy aviators are expected to enter.

## BROWN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The speakers at the Brown University commencement day exercises are to be David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School. Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder will be present as a guest and may deliver an address. The graduating exercises commence on Sunday, June 15, with the baccalaureate sermon by William H. P. Faunce, president. Class day is the following day, alumni day, with every class holding a reunion for the first time in the history of Brown University, comes on Tuesday, with commencement on Wednesday, June 18.

## ACTIVITY IN MEDICAL CIRCLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Activities of the medical interests, as expressed through the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association, are especially noticeable just at this time. The American organization is about to hold a convention at the Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the British association has sent a number of representatives to attend it. A free exchange of medical students between North America and Great Britain is one of the motives of the visit of the British medical men. A fellowship of medicine has been formed to bring together members of the medical profession in all the allied countries, and the English-speaking countries in particular. Two new medical journals have re-

cently made their appearance. Modern Medicine, published in Chicago, is for those interested in administrative, industrial and social health problems. It has to do also with the application to public use of the whole knowledge of medicine and sanitation. The Journal of Industrial Hygiene is published in Boston and is more technical.

## ORGANIC UNION OF CHURCHES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—The national convention of northern Baptists, in session here in a resolution almost unanimously adopted, refused to consider any overture looking toward organic union of churches or the establishment of one non-denominational church. The convention adopted a substitute plan of cooperation in missionary matters and after-the-war reconstruction work.

"We are convinced that our fundamental conception of the church, the nature of our organization, the democracy of which is the very basis of our denominational life, make any organic union of Christians holding opposite beliefs unwise and impossible," declares the resolution passed by the convention.

The convention voted to join the interchurch movement for reconstruction affairs with a number of important reservations which will allow Baptists to retain control of their part of the work. It is insisted that the Baptists shall be allowed to appoint their own members to take part in the religious survey of the work and that they finance their own part of the campaign. It is stipulated that the interchurch world movement, as joined by Baptists, shall not promote an organic union of denominations or local churches or seek to establish church federations.

## AUSTRALIA LOOKS TO PROHIBITION

Movement Is Stated by Secretary of New South Wales Alliance to Be Developing Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"As far as Australia is concerned, the movement for prohibition is developing rapidly, but up to the present time no single area has secured prohibition legislation," said Mr. James Marion of Sydney, New South Wales, general secretary of the New South Wales Alliance, who is in the United States as representative of Australia in the prohibition tour being conducted by the Anti-Saloon League of America. "However," he continued, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have been able to obtain some effective restrictions, and in four out of six states common liquor bars now close at 6 p. m. rather than at 11 p. m. as formerly."

"The campaign methods which we have adopted in Australia are somewhat different from those of the United States of America. We notice that here practically the whole of the public work is done through the churches and that very few public week night meetings are held. We reach great masses of people through open air demonstrations, street corner meetings, and meetings at summer resorts at seashore and mountains. Our indoor demonstrations are held in large public halls."

"We are visiting America with a view to studying not only the effect of prohibition in dry states, but also methods used in attaining to national constitutional prohibition. "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia has been largely framed on that of the United States of America as a model. Its amendment, however, is effected by different methods. For instance, to procure the amendment of ours, we have to get a majority vote in both houses of Parliament in favor of the resolution which constitutes the amendment. But if one house only indorses it and the other refuses, then the house that has already indorsed it, by indorsing the measure a second time, can complete the transaction as far as the Legislature is concerned. Within six months from that date the resolution must be subjected to a popular vote, and if a majority of electors in a majority of states indorse it, the amendment goes into effect."

"Thus for the final overthrow of the liquor traffic we have adequate constitutional machinery," Mr. Marion concluded. "And for both federal and state legislation every person, male or female, over twenty-one years of age has a vote."

That New Zealand is out for national prohibition was asserted by Mr. John Dawson, who represents the New Zealand Alliance for the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, which has headquarters at Wellington, New Zealand, in the Anti-Saloon League tours.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR LEAGUE

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts.—Mrs. George Minot Baker of Concord, Massachusetts, was elected president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Mount Holyoke College in the closing session of the federation yesterday. Resolutions were adopted addressed to the United States Senate asking ratification of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurnea of Boston, the retiring president, made a plea for harmony in the federation, especially as between factions opposed and favorable to suffrage.

## DAYLIGHT ACT REPEAL OPPOSED

CALAIS, Maine.—A resolution urging the continuation of the daylight saving plan and requesting Maine's senators and representatives to oppose any legislation looking to its repeal by Congress, was adopted at the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRESENT HARVARD CREWS LOOK GOOD

Changes in Varsity Shell and Strong 1922 Crew Give Crimson Followers Confidence in Results of Regatta June 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The present seating of the first Harvard University crew, in which the changes made after the decisive defeat by the Annapolis oarsmen, have wrought a decided improvement, together with an exceptionally strong freshman crew, cause followers of the sport at the university to view the prospects of the Crimson crews in the coming races on the Thames River, Connecticut, with much satisfaction. It is believed that Coach William Haines has now developed a very much better combination than the one that took the water on its last trip away from Cambridge.

In the bow the coach has Wendell Davis '21, a member of his class crew in his freshman year, and also a former oarsman at Pomfret Academy. He has been doing excellent work all this season. At 2, the coach has C. F. Batchelder Jr. '20, a veteran of last year's varsity crew, who also rowed on his prep school crew at Noble and Greenough. E. S. Brewer '20, at 3, pulled an oar on his freshman class crew.

Capt. F. B. Whitman '19 rowed on his freshman crew and also pulled an oar in the varsity eight for the past two years. He was formerly a Cambridge High and Latin School crew star, and has been in the form all of the season, being at 7 now. J. F. Linder Jr. '19, at 5, is also a varsity veteran of two years' standing, and has added considerable strength to Coach Haines' aggregation.

D. H. Morris '21 saw service with his second freshman crew, but developed so well this year that the coach has used him regularly at 6, in the first varsity shell. He received his previous training at Browning School.

G. D. Leighton '20 has stroked the varsity for two seasons now, and his work has been so consistent that the coach feels confident that he can be depended upon in the coming contests. He was formerly a Phillips Exeter Academy athlete. E. L. Peirson '21 coxed his freshman crew and has handled the varsity shell with skill so far this year. He is expected to be the one to handle the tiller ropes in the races on the Thames in the regatta June 20.

The Harvard crews will leave for Red Top today. Percy Howe '19, is handling the details of the New London trip.

The present seating of the freshman crew is thought to be permanent. In the bow, Coach Haines has a strong man in G. M. Appleton, captain of the Pomfret Academy crew last year. At 2, L. B. La Farze is doing fine work, while R. K. Kane in the next seat is pulling a strong and steady oar.

S. A. Duncan, a former two years' member of the strong Phillips Exeter Academy eight, has earned a permanent place at 4, and has been doing exceedingly well. Lawrence Terry, captain of the Grotton Academy shell last year, is displaying good staying powers at 5, while Capt. L. B. McCarg, a St. Paul's School athlete, is lending considerable strength at 6. Charles Garland, also from St. Paul's, is pulling No. 7.

Malcolm Bradley, formerly of St. Mark's School, has stroked the Crimson freshmen so far this season, and bids fair to develop into varsity caliber another year. He pulls a strong, even stroke, and is largely responsible for the fine showing of the 1922 crew in the recent class races, when the Cambridge oarsmen won by over nine lengths.

F. S. Williams, a former Noble and Greenough oarsman, is coxing the freshmen, and has displayed unexpected skill in handling the eight, especially in close races, when greater experience was considered a necessity in order to cross the line first.

## AMERICAN ATHLETES BREAKING RECORDS

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Enthusiastic comment has been aroused in the French press by the fact that eight French track and field records were broken in the American expeditionary force meet which ended on Sunday. One newspaper describes the Americans as "the greatest gathering of athletic stars from any one country as yet seen in France." Renick, Teschner, Ames, and Richards are pointed out as particularly powerful contestants in the coming inter-allied meet.

The French records surpassed by the Americans were the 120-yard high hurdles, by W. B. Ames, former University of Illinois star, who made the distance in 15.2-5s.; the 220-yard low hurdles, by Renick, in 25.5-; 220-yard dash, by E. A. Teschner, former Harvard University captain, in 22.1-5s.; the shotput by H. B. Leversedge, Intercollegiate A. A. A. champion in 1918, with 44ft. 11in.; discus throw, by Hyrd, with 143ft. 4in.; pole vault, by Floyd, with 12ft. 4in.; 800-yard run, by Earl Eby, in 1m. 56.1-5s., and hammer throw by Patrick Ryan, with 166ft. Teschner already held the French 100-yard dash record, which he made in the

A special train carrying 150 athletes, 40 administrative officers, and 50 horses left Bucharest on June 1 for Paris. Rumania is planning an elaborate study of the entire system of athletic competition in the American expeditionary force, with a view

## LADIES DEFEAT THE GENTLEMEN

Interesting Golf Match Takes Place at Worplesdon Under a New System of Handicapping

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—An interesting golf match took place recently at Worplesdon between "the eight best ladies" and "the eight best gentlemen." The ladies won after a most enjoyable and exciting match.

The match created a great deal of interest, as a new method of handicapping the gentlemen was adopted. This time there were no strokes conceded, as has been done in the two preceding matches at Stoke Poges; but the ladies were given the advantage of forward tees. At the two-shot holes, about 370 to 400 yards in length, the ladies had a start of 50 and 60 yards. At the one-shot holes they had, perhaps, 20 or 30 yards, except at the tenth. At the eleventh hole, 528 yards long, they had about 120 yards.

Taking all things into consideration, the new scheme worked successfully; but it is difficult to legislate for ladies, because their driving powers vary considerably more than do those of good men players. Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss L. Barry, for instance, are both very powerful hitters, and their opponents had always a great deal of trouble to make up, but some of the other ladies who depend more on their neatness and accuracy, were being caught up almost from the tee.

The weather was beautifully fine and the course was in very good condition, considering the recent heavy rain; but there was not much run on the ball. Miss Leitch drove beautifully against H. H. Hilton, but her putting was weak, a department of the game in which her opponent excelled. At least half a dozen times she missed puts of a yard or less. She reached the turn in 41, where she was 2 down to Hilton, who had gone out in 39. Her deficit was the same at the twelfth and sixteenth. She, however, won the next and, securing the home hole in 5 to 6, squared the match.

Maj. Bernard Darwin, who beat Mrs. Jillard by 5 and 4, played very well, except at the fifth and sixth holes. He was getting in some fine tee shots, and from whatever lapses he had, he generally recovered. Miss Joan Stocker, who was defeated by Captain Lytleton by 5 and 4, was short of practice. Mrs. Willock Pollen started with two 6s against A. B. Croft, but after that rallied, and going out in 43, did 23 for the five home holes, where she won by 5 and 4. She did not, however, play two rounds, her place in the afternoon being taken by Mrs. Purnell.

Mrs. F. W. Brown, the English class champion of 1913, was below par, and lost to Captain Crumack by 5 and 4; but Miss Barry, playing a remarkably steady game, defeated Captain Hutchison by 2 and 1, and shared in a victory in the afternoon. Mrs. McNair, of lawn tennis fame, defeated S. H. Fry, the amateur billiards champion, by 2 and 1.

In the afternoon, Miss Leitch was putting better; but her driving was not so good as it had been in the morning. However, she and Miss Chubb secured a comfortable victory over Mr. Hilton and Mr. de Montmorency by 4 and 3. In the Crumack and Darwin match against Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jillard, the former couple were driving splendidly. Crumack, particularly, getting a very good length.

Altogether one left Worplesdon a little doubtful as to whether the problem of the handicapping of the sexes was any nearer to a solution; but it was certain of one point—that the system adopted on this occasion had produced a very delightful day's golf.

**SINGLES**  
Miss Leitch (4 & 2) 0 Mr. Hilton ..... 6  
Miss Chubb (4 & 2) 1 Maj. Gillies ..... 5  
Mrs. Jillard ..... 0 Maj. Darwin (5 & 3) ..... 1  
Mrs. Stocker ..... 0 Capt. Lytleton (5 & 4) ..... 1  
Mrs. Brown (2 & 1) 1 Capt. Crumack (5 & 4) ..... 1  
Mrs. Pollen (5 & 4) 1 & 4 ..... 1  
Mrs. McNair (2 & 1) 1 Mr. Croft (2 & 1) ..... 0  
& 1) 1 Mr. Fry ..... 0  
Totals ..... 4 ..... 3

**FOURBALL MATCHES**  
Miss Leitch & Miss Chubb (4 & 3) 1 de Montmorency & Mrs. Brown & Mrs. Jillard (5 & 3) ..... 1  
Mrs. Purnell & Miss Stocker ..... 0 Mr. Croft (2 & 1) & Mrs. Barry & Mrs. McNair (1 up) ..... 1  
Totals ..... 2 ..... 2

**TENNIS INSIGNIA AWARDED**  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The following members of the Harvard University lawn tennis team, who played against Yale this spring, have been awarded the varsity tennis insignia, subject to the approval of the athletic committee and the student council:  
J. B. Fenno Jr., 21, E. C. Hamilton '21, Capt. F. W. Hatch 19, C. H. Hyams '21, G. W. Helm '21, D. F. Robinson '21, and Manager C. E. Hodges '19.

## DECISIVE VICTORY FOR NEWYORK TEAM

Boston Golfers Are Overwhelmingly Defeated in Second Round of Griscom Cup Inter-City Tournament at Apawamis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
RYE, New York.—The second round of the inter-city matches for teams of 15 ladies for the Griscom Cup, held at the links of the Apawamis Club, here yesterday, resulted like the first round, in the overwhelming defeat of the Boston team. This was in part due to the many defaults registered against Boston, no less than three being posted when the teams came to the tee. In addition to the default of Wednesday, which had been caused by the inability of Mrs. Belcher to play, both Miss G. F. Collett and Mrs. R. M. Garney were compelled to return to Boston on Wednesday evening. This made it very doubtful whether Boston could win even if the remaining players succeeded in holding their own with their opponents.

The links were at their very best as the pairs came up to the first tee to start their matches. The heat of the previous day had not been able to do more than make the fairway a little more speedy, while the greens were as smooth and as fresh as ever. Mrs. W. A. Gavin led off for the New York team while Mrs. E. W. Daley, as on the preceding day, headed the Boston team. Both made fine drives straight down the course, Mrs. Gavin having a slight lead over her opponent. Even at the start the supremacy of the New York team was apparent, as every member outdrove her opponent. This was particularly evident in the case of Miss Marion Hollins, who played second for New York. After making an exceptionally long drive, her second shot landed her on the further side of the green and she won the hole in four strokes to her opponent's six. At the turn the disparity was not so apparent as on the preceding day, though with only two exceptions, the New York players had the advantage. Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Stogdon, and Mrs. G. K. Morrow were each four up on their respective opponents, Mrs. E. W. Daley, Mrs. C. F. Rowley, and Mrs. G. B. Johnson. The only members of the Boston team in the lead at the turn were Miss Edith Stevens, who was three up on Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, and Mrs. R. Steinert, who had an advantage of four holes, on Mrs. S. A. Herzog.

Coming in, the advantage remained about the same, the only match showing any contest being between Mrs. A. S. Rossin, and Miss Marjorie Young, the former winning by 3 up at the seventeenth hole.

The match on Friday between the teams of New York and Philadelphia proved to be very closely contested, as the New York players showed themselves equal to the play of the Philadelphia players on Wednesday. The summary:

**Griscom Cup, Second Round**  
New York vs. Boston  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, New York, defeated Mrs. E. W. Daley, 5 and 4.  
Miss L. A. Wells, 5 and 4.  
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, New York, defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley, 4 and 2.  
Miss Edith Stevens, Boston, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, 3 and 2.  
Miss G. B. Johnson, New York, defeated Mrs. R. F. Kimball, 4 and 2.  
Mrs. G. K. Morrow, New York, defeated Mrs. M. Blumenthal, New York, won by default.  
Mrs. J. A. Moore, New York, won by default.  
Mrs. M. D. Paterson, New York, won by default.  
Totals—New York 13, Boston 2.

**MRS. WIGHTMAN AN EASY WINNER**  
Takes Fourth Round Match in Metropolitan Teams Singles Without the Loss of a Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The aeroplane which will be of the most practical commercial value will be equipped with automatic devices that check up the stability, so that it can meet bumps, air pockets, and other atmospheric disturbances upon starting and adapt the machine to them before they are felt by the pilot, according to Morris M. Titterton, speaking before the second Pan-American Congress here.

"In working out inherent stability," Mr. Titterton said, "attempt is made to make the plane stable by shaping its parts and spacing them in a manner that it will tend to fly in a horizontal plane and along a straight line. Some inherently stable planes fly wonderfully well in still air, banking automatically on turns and maintaining a constant longitudinal angle in fine style, but they are invariably difficult to control in rough weather, rolling and pitching on counteracting slight disturbances. Their rolling and pitching movements are particularly strongly connected. In fact, they lose nearly all their inherent stability if held right on the course by the pilot operating the rudder."

It is certainly desirable that a plane have a small amount of stability so that it will right itself when upset and tend to remain in the correct flying position, but too great a stable tendency is most decidedly undesirable.

The advantage of the automatic pilot over manual control is that it detects the slightest tilt of the plane and has already moved the control surfaces to correct it long before a human expert would notice that the plane was tilting. The result is that the control surfaces are moved only a slight amount as compared to the amount the pilot would move them, and the tilt of the plane is only a fraction of what it would be with manual control."

Favorites came through their doubles matches without serious opposition. Mrs. Wightman and Miss Sears won by default from Mrs. LeRoy and Miss Margaret Taylor, while Miss Goss

## THREE CAPTAINS ELECTED AT IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
IOWA CITY, Iowa.—At the annual meeting of the board in control of athletics at the State University of Iowa held here this week, three captains of next year's athletic teams were elected. L. D. Nicolaus '20 was selected to lead the Old Gold quintet, C. C. Hamilton '20 to head the 1920 baseball team, and L. H. Brigham '20 to lead the university runners on the track.

Nicolaus played guard on last season's basketball team, and is the only veteran remaining in college for next year's five. Hamilton was the star pitcher of the nine, while Brigham starred in the high jumps and also earned several points in the broad-jump event.

## ONLY ONE GAME IN THE NATIONAL

Postponement Cuts Thursday's Contests to Single Game—St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**  
Club— Won Lost P.C.  
New York ..... 24 10 .708  
Brooklyn ..... 20 14 .588  
Chicago ..... 18 14 .562  
Cincinnati ..... 16 16 .500  
Philadelphia ..... 15 16 .483  
Pittsburgh ..... 17 20 .459  
Boston ..... 12 21 .363  
St. Louis ..... 12 22 .352

**THURSDAY'S RESULTS**  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0  
New York vs. Pittsburgh, postponed

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Chicago  
New York at Pittsburgh  
Philadelphia at St. Louis  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati

**ST. LOUIS WINS IN NINTH**  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Cardinals shut out the Cincinnati Reds here Thursday, 1 to 0, in an interesting last-inning finish. The visitors won three pitchers. All were hit freely.

The score:  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 11  
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0  
Batteries—Doak and Clemons; Mitchell, Bressler, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

## TRIAL EVENTS AT STAGG FIELD

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Will Hold Preliminaries This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Trials in seven of the 19 field and track championships of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. will be held at Stagg Field this afternoon. The events in which preliminaries will be conducted are the 100 and 220 and 440-yard dashes, 880-yard run, pole vault, discus throw, and hammer throw.

A field of 56 sprinters in the 100-yard dash and 57 in the 220 will be reduced to six finalists in each event, for the deciding race on Saturday. In the 440 and 880-yard events, the number of qualifiers will be determined by the size of the field which answers the starter's summons, but probably 12 will be left in the quarter-mile and 15 in the half-mile for Saturday's final races.

The trials in the discus and hammer throws were scheduled for the reason that carrying the missiles back to the throwing ring each attempt would consume too much time on Saturday, and also detract from the pitch of interest which it is hoped to keep the spectators. These events will probably be brought down to five qualifiers on Friday.

The bar in the pole vault will be brought to such a height by Friday's preliminary leaps that none will be left for Saturday's competition except those with chances to place.

Four places count in the I. C. A. meet, not five as in last Saturday's intercollegiate at Boston, Massachusetts. The western varsity meet, however, includes three more events than the I. A. A. A. games, these being the one-mile relay, discus throw, and javelin throw.

**VOSHALL AND HALL WIN**  
NEW YORK, New York.—S. H. Voshall and W. M. Hall won the doubles in the Westerner Country Club invitation lawn tennis tournament, defeating F. C. Inman, a former New York State champion, and Maj. G. B. Harran of the British Army, a former Swiss champion, in straight sets at 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

**CP O S**  
SAILING RATES  
MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL  
Metagama ..... 10 A.M. Cabin Third  
Corica ..... June 7 890 up \$57.50  
Tunisian ..... June 8 85 ..... 50.50  
Malta ..... June 17 90 ..... 57.50  
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**VANCOUVER-ORIENT**  
Empress of Russia ..... June 12  
Empress of Asia ..... June 12  
Empress of Asia ..... June 12  
E. T. STERNING, General Agent  
1251 Broadway, Tel. Mad. Sq. 0640

**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES**

**FENWAY PARK**  
TODAY AT 3:15  
RED SOX vs. DETROIT  
Seats at \$1000

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## MAINE LEADING BASEBALL RACE

Victory Over Bowdoin College Tomorrow Will Give Orono University Championship Title

**MAINE STATE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING**  
Club— Won Lost P.C.  
Maine ..... 4 1 .800  
Bowdoin ..... 3 1 .750  
Bates ..... 1 3 .250  
Colby ..... 1 4 .200

ORONO, Maine.—University of Maine maintained its place at the top of the Maine State College baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon by defeating Colby College here, 5 to 4. This gives Maine a record of four victories and one defeat, with only one more game to play, that with Bowdoin scheduled for tomorrow. Should Maine win this game, it will get the championship title, but should Bowdoin win and then defeat Bates, the Brunswick college will get the title.

Maine defeated Colby in a hard-fought game marked by some free hitting and fast fielding. Watson pitched finely for Maine during the first seven innings, but weakened in the eighth, when he was succeeded by Small, who held Colby runless. Heyes played a brilliant game at third for Colby. The score:  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Maine ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 5 9  
Colby ..... 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 5 7 4  
Batteries—Watson, Small, and Reardon; Buckman and Puffer. Umpire—McCann. Time—2h. 15m.

**Bowdoin Beats Bates**  
LEWISTON, Maine.—Bowdoin College easily defeated Bates here Wednesday afternoon in a Maine State college baseball championship game, 8 to 5. Bates played well in the field; but superior hitting by Bowdoin was the deciding factor. The score:  
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Bowdoin ..... 2 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 8 12 7  
Bates ..... 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 5 7 4  
Batteries—Watson and Hall; Clark, Elwell, and Stone. Umpire—Carrigan. Time—2h. 15m.

**COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE PLANNED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
URBANA, Illinois.—Compulsory health insurance for all students will be instituted at the University of Illinois if a proposal adopted by the university senate some time ago is approved by the board of trustees of the university. A health fee of \$2.50 must be paid by all students at registration time, according to the new plan. A university health service is to be maintained by the income from this fee, and students will be cared for by the university doctor. No one would be excepted from payment of this \$2.50, even if he did not want help from the university medical service.

The chief objection to the proposal, it is said, is that it requires students who are averse to medical treatment to help maintain the health office. Although these objections were made when the measure was brought forward, they did not deter the university senate from approving the proposal.

**CLASS IN SALESMANSHIP**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine.—A class in salesmanship has been inaugurated among the seniors of the Portland High School and there are 24 in the class. These students have formed themselves into a club which is addressed twice a week by representative local salesmen. A feature of the work of the club is actual experience which they are given on Saturdays in the local stores. This is but one branch of vocational work now being done at Portland High School as efforts are constantly being made to link the institution with the various manufacturing enterprises about the city for the widening of the educational scope.

**LAFAYETTE DEFEATS LEHIGH**  
BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—The Lafayette College track team defeated Lehigh University in their dual meet here Wednesday afternoon 8 1/2 points to 27 1/2. A. S. Harrington made a new Lehigh record of 8 ft. in the running high jump, and S. A. McWilliams of Lafayette made a new Middle Atlantic States intercollegiate mark of 146ft. 6in. for the javelin throw.

**NEW YORK**  
\$5.65 (Daily Trip)  
Via CAPE COD CANAL  
LEAVE INDIA WHARF AT 5 P. M.

**Bangor, \$5.18**  
A Week  
Le India Wharf every Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 5 P. M. To Bangor and intervening points. Harbors and all landings on Mount Desert and Blue Hill line.

**2 Trips PORTLAND, \$2**  
A Week  
Leave Central Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

**2 Trips ST. JOHN, N.B., \$8.64**  
A Week  
Also EASTPORT & LUBEC, Maine  
Leave Central Wharf every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.

**2 Trips YARMOUTH, N.S., \$7.56**  
A Week  
Leave Central Wharf every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

All Tickets and Information—Wharf Offices, Tel. Port Hill 4300 or City Office, 232 Washington St., Tel. F. H. 4825, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, or American Express Co., 43 Franklin St., Boston.

**EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINE, INC.**  
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Via CAPE COD CANAL  
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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Household Service on a Business Basis

A previous article on the above subject, appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for May 20.

## II

## The Position of the Household Supervisor

When a woman has resolved to attempt the running of her house on the "shift" system, it is usually difficult for her to know exactly how to begin. Although bureaux to facilitate this new plan of employment are now operating in small ways in several cities comparatively few women are within reach of these practical aids; and, even if they were, they might yet be at some loss as to how to start work on the new plan. It is not every woman who has the pluck and the initiative to dismiss her former maids and, for some weeks, eagerly undertake to do all the housework herself, for the purpose of discovering exactly how long an able and intelligent person should require in which to accomplish it.

"Yes," confirmed the woman referred to, "I wanted to test it out. I meant to know exactly whereof I spoke, when stating that I considered a legitimate length of time for a woman to perform a certain piece of work. I didn't do the washing because of my lack of experience in that branch of housework, but I timed the setting in order, the sweeping and dusting, and the thorough cleaning of each separate room. I also added the washing of the floors in the back of my house to my program of work. Before I had finished my experiment, I knew how long each piece of work ought to take. Then I put my advertisement in the papers, with the first one making the mistake of not being sufficiently explicit. Numerous answers were received; thereupon I wrote the particulars and, in most cases, heard no more from the applicants. Then I tried again, this time giving all the necessary information. This is how my advertisement read: HOUSEWORK ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Day worker wanted. Competent refined Protestant woman to do housework in an attractive suburb near Boston. Pay 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. Sundays and holidays free. No meals furnished. Extra pay for overtime. Rooms may be obtained in the neighborhood. First class references required.

"The answers were not as numerous as they were the first time, but I secured four women who have proved most satisfactory. You see, I did all my own pioneer work; I hadn't have, for some of the preliminaries had been already worked out by others, but this I did not know. Now I had only to hand to each worker a carefully thought out schedule of her work for the eight hours of the working day; I allow women to vary their tasks from one part of the day to another, if they prefer. You see they are engaged to do whatever they are asked, with the usual exception of heavy washing; if their work is finished before their working hours are up, they always know of some odd job with which to fill in—magazines to sort, bits of sewing which await attention, the vacuum cleaner to be emptied. Many women interested in this business plan for household workers disapprove of specialization; but I do not, for it seems to me wise that a woman should give the most of her time to that task which she likes best, and which she can therefore perform most expertly. We are all striving to give our attention to the work we are best fitted for; why shouldn't these women do likewise?"

After thus relating her personal experiences, this woman, herself most enthusiastic in praise of the "shift" system, explained a plan for setting the system to work in various homes. She thinks that there should be training schools for supervisors. The attempt has been made to send future household assistants themselves to training schools, but it seems likely to be a failure while these young women can get their training in actual service under pay. But, with regard to training supervisors, it is altogether different. These supervisors, it was explained, might go about from place to place, spending perhaps a week in each house where the new order was being established. In the first place, such an expert might enter a living room, glance capably about, taking in the size of the room, the quality and quantity of its furnishings, and then be able to report in some such terms as: "This room should require such a length of time to put in order." She might estimate: "You have a husband, yourself, and two babies; then giving the approximate length of time which a woman should devote to the task. And, of course, the same with all parts of the house. Having done this, household assistants might be engaged, and upon their arrival the supervisor would herself come to stay for a week in the house, until matters were well understood on the side of both employer and employees and all was running smoothly. Such expert supervisors, it is believed, ought to be well paid. Not only does this plan greatly assist the novice at establishing the new system in her home, but it also offers an incentive to the employees; for any young woman of unusual ability would understand that she had before her the possibility of becoming a supervisor and of receiving higher wages. This is an opportunity for advancement which maids under the old system did not enjoy.

## Summer Breakfasts

Modern breakfasts, city served, are not the monumental feasts they were in former days. The light breakfast of fruit, toast, or rolls, a warm drink, a cereal, and a possible egg dish is now very general, and seems to have come to stay. It is easily served on tray,

table, or buffet, singly or in groups, as family habits may suggest; there is no waste and nothing to spoil by standing. Varying seasons make a few changes necessary in the daily menu, and a few hints may prove illuminating for the simple breakfast beginner. Three cool and three warm morning menus will show just what to serve and how to do it.

Jellied prunes with cream, fried cornmeal mush with sirup, poached eggs on toast, with or without broiled bacon, makes an excellent breakfast for a cool morning. The prunes are prepared by soaking, stewing, stoning, then chopping and adding a cup of sugar to an equal amount of juice and a tablespoon of gelatin powder, dissolved in warm water. Heat all together; then put in a mold to set. The eggs may be poached in hot honey, if convenient, which adds much to their flavor. The mush is made, molded, cut, and fried in the usual way.

Number two breakfast begins with strawberries, washed and served with the hulls on to dip them in powdered sugar more conveniently; boiled rice, served with hot butter and maple sirup, broiled tripe or creamed chicken on toast, and toasted muffins. The tripe may be dipped in a little melted butter, after being cut in small pieces, and broiled on a skewer, which always makes things seem daintier for breakfast.

The third suggestion is for stewed rhubarb, farina and cream, and creamed salmon on toast, garnished with sliced broiled potatoes. Canned salmon, drained and freed from skin and bone, then flaked, will do nicely for the creaming, and do not bluster the toast before putting the fish on it, as it is rich enough without. Any left-over fish may be used for this purpose, if prepared carefully. Do not make the cream sauce too thick, as it is then pasty and uninviting.

Now for the three warm day suggestions, in which cool foods predominate. A ripe, well-chilled cantaloupe is refreshing, followed by grapes and cream, then a strawberry omelet. The latter is made in the usual way for a four-egg omelet; however, just before folding it, have ready to put in a cup of fresh berries, halved and dusted with powdered sugar and mixed with the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Serve as soon as cooked.

The next morning start with stoned cherries, dusted with powdered sugar and heaped in a grape or lettuce leaf. Then molded farina, chilled and dusted with sugar, with plain or whipped cream on top. Fruit ramekins and quick biscuit complete the menu. The ramekins are made of a half cup of stoned cherries, a half cup of chopped apples, one chopped banana, pulp of one orange, a half cup of crumbs, a beaten egg, and a tablespoon of grated cheese. Fill well buttered ramekins with the mixture, and bake 10 to 12 minutes, or until a golden brown on top.

Start this breakfast with cut-up fresh pineapple, dusted with powdered sugar. Then prepare molded gluten, well chilled, with sugar and cream, and curried shrimp and wheat muffins. The curried may be made the day before and reheated in the morning, which will improve the flavor. Take a small can of tomatoes and add one onion, a stalk of celery, a carrot, some parsley, a bay leaf, four cloves, a small blade of mace, and a little strip of bacon. Add pepper, salt, a half teaspoon of curry powder and a teaspoon of sugar. Cook slowly for 40 minutes, then thicken with a little flour and water, made smooth, and strain into a bowl to set aside until needed. Prepare the shrimp, if canned, by breaking in halves; or, if fresh, by peeling, then breaking; heat as much sauce as is needed for the amount of shrimp used and add them as soon as it is hot. Do not boil it again; turn over buttered toast squares and serve at once.

## The Season's Sashes

The long, wide sash and the long, slender waist cord, both are here this season with an amazing variety of form and material; the wearer may take her choice. Among the most interesting, however, are the sashes of very wide black satin ribbon, with embroidered ends. This embroidery consists in a generous design of leaves and flowers—and sometimes a bird—worked in wool in several bright colors. The ends of the ribbon are usually fringed for an inch or so.

The long, slender cords used as sashes, however, remind one of pictures of great ladies of the Middle Ages. They are woven in a sort of braided design, and usually vary from one to two inches in width. They are finished off with tassels as ornate or as simple as may be desired. An attractive way of wearing them is to put them around the waist twice, knotting them loosely in back or front or at one side, according to taste.

Another good-looking sash is the narrow, inch wide—pilot-edged ribbon, of the two-faced satin ribbons, the faces being of two contrasting but harmonizing colors, which are worn as are the cord sashes.

## To Hold the Lid on Tight

Every housekeeper knows that care must always be exercised in using a chocolate pot or other china container whose lid is removable, since in pouring the fluid out the cover is apt to fall off. One practical protective device for this purpose is a slender chain, made of a delicate spiral wire, having a substantial hook attached where the two ends of the chain are joined together. The chain is slipped through the handle first, the ends fastened together to form a single loop and then stretched gently, so as to insert the hook into the spout. In this way, two wires hold the lid securely in place, and the housekeeper may use one hand in pouring, if she desires, in perfect safety.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A serviceable walking costume

## A Washing Coat and Skirt

PARIS, France.—This coat and skirt are made of cream linen, with bindings of rose pink. They are delightfully cool and fresh looking, and are quite practical for washing, on account of their simple cut. The coat has only two under-arm seams, so that there is nothing to get out of shape. It fastens at the waist with two buttons, attached to a small roll of linen which is slipped through the two buttonholes. The pockets are cut in the newest way, slantwise and without flaps. The skirt is straight and narrow, and is bound at the bottom with the rose linen; it also has two pockets, like the coat, and a pink linen belt. A hat of pliable rose straw would look well with this dress.

## The Younger Daughter of the Family Speaks

The mother of the family had been up since early morning and had been hustling about briskly, with something more than her usual energy and enthusiasm. Although the house always showed the results of careful attention, certain it was that, on this particular day, the furniture was unusually beautifully polished, the copper and brass on the buffet shone with extraordinary brilliance, fresh flowers were arranged tastefully in the bowls and vases, and the house was filled with the pleasant odor of newly baked cakes and cookies. There was no doubt in the mind of the family that mother's little "at home" would be a success, if loving preparation could make it so.

The younger daughter of the family, of high school age, had been particularly painstaking in her efforts to make the affair go smoothly. A generous supply of cakes, large and small, she had beautifully iced that morning; blanched almonds, stuffed dates, and delicious nut fudge also testified of her skill. When all was in readiness, moreover, she approached her mother with some hesitation. "I want to do everything I can to help," she said earnestly, "but I'd like to ask one thing. Please don't make me come in this afternoon and meet all your friends. I'll do anything but that, if you'll only let me stay out," she urged.

"Not come in and meet mother's friends? How ridiculous! Why, of course you will. Don't you suppose I want the ladies to know my daughter and to see what a little woman she is getting to be?" mother said fondly. "I can't understand why it is you seem to feel that way about meeting grown-ups, when you have so many of your own companions. Besides, I shall need you to help me with the serving."

As there was nothing left to do but to accede in the matter, and since she felt that she was really needed, the daughter did her part faithfully. But, when the last guest had departed, she could stand it no longer and unbosomed her grievances to the family circle.

"I wonder why it is that ladies think they should treat girls my age as though they were mere children," said she, with feeling. "Somehow, when you come in to meet them, they always look you over as if you were on exhibition; all talk to you at once, asking millions of questions. All my girl friends say the same thing happens to them, too. First, they tell you how much you have grown, and how you must be nearly as tall as mother now, and what a pretty dress you are wearing, and ask if mother

made it; and then they ask you what grade you are in—they always do that—and tell you what class their own Mabel or Dorothy is in, just as if you didn't know it anyway, being in the same school! Then they ask you if you will be glad when school is over or sorry that it is going to begin, whichever it is, and admire your curly hair and ask if it is natural, and wish Mabel's and Dorothy's was, but it 'has always been as straight as a stick'—and all that sort of thing. If they would only realize that we would like to talk about something worth while, that we know things, too, it would be all right. But here I am a sophomore in high school and they talked to me as if I were about eight! I think it's disgusting," she said, pausing for breath.

"You have always taught me that it is rude to make personal remarks to people, to make them conscious in any way, and I try not to do it with my friends," she continued. "But that's what these people do whenever I come into a group, as I did today. They really act as if it were expected of them to talk that way, in order to show interest in your children, and meanwhile I feel as if I were a specimen in a museum or a freak at a circus!" she ejaculated, in the midst of a great laugh.

"She's perfectly right," said the older daughter of the family, after a moment's pause. "I know, because I went through the same thing when I was at that stage, only I didn't protest against it openly, I suppose. I've always thought that children's feelings ought to be considered more than they are in most homes, anyway. Not that they should be pampered, but just talked to as though they could understand practical facts as well as grown-ups. Otherwise, there is always a gap somewhere between children and their families, which is never quite filled. That's why so many say they are not understood, and everybody laughs at them. They really mean what they say and they are entitled to consideration of the right kind, to treatment as intelligent, thinking beings," she concluded, stanchly.



## Try Carnation Creamed Potatoes

Recipe  
Six boiled potatoes, 2 teaspoonfuls butter, 1 cup of Carnation Milk, diluted with the same amount of water, 1½ tablespoons flour, salt and pepper. Cut the potatoes into small squares. Melt the butter, add the Carnation Milk, which has been mixed with the water; heat the potatoes in this. When hot, stir in the flour, which has previously been mixed with a little cold Carnation Milk. Season to taste.

Book of 100 recipes free on request. Write the Carnation Milk Products Co., 599 Consumers Building, Chicago, Illinois.

YOUR GROCER HAS CARNATION

## When One Is Going Away

In the flush of pleasure that accompanies an invitation to go on a visit, there is often a vague recollection that we shall have to purchase a new bag of some description, for now we recall quite distinctly that, after the last outing of the past season, we consigned the old one to the storage closet. Therefore, we venture forth in quest of just the right type of luggage to meet our requirements.

When one needs a small traveling bag, of the week-end variety, there is probably nothing more attractive to the well-kroomed woman than the smart black enameled bags, finished with nickel or brass fastenings. So glossy black and trim of contour are they that it is a real pleasure to have them about, and it is certain that they are an addition to the traveling costume. When one desires an extra small type, one may find an assortment of cases which resemble a hand bag, built on somewhat more generous proportions, however, with arched handle and sloping sides. For ampler purposes, the neat rectangular case, which comes fitted or not as desired, and usually without straps, is practical. Almost all of the enameled bags have a lining of a durable quality of cotton or other fine material, which affords a striking contrast to the jet black covering when the bag is opened. The cases made of enameled leather have been found to give great satisfaction, when treated with ordinary care, and are not as heavy as many other leather varieties. Bags of these small styles may be purchased in dull leather or cowhide of dark tan, if preferred. This latter medium is particularly appropriate for summer traveling. Grain cowhide, the top part of the leather, is good looking and quite durable, and has the advantage of being considerably lighter than ordinary cowhide, as well as decidedly less expensive.

For the woman who travels any distance, the weight of the bag is an important consideration, which should never be neglected in making the selection of a case. It too often happens that one is deceived, when testing the empty bag, and fails to add to it the weight which will be put into it. Then, when the bag is snugly packed, with not a hair's breadth of room to spare, it becomes a veritable Pilgrim's burden to carry. Much of the joy of traveling vanishes when one is saddled with a heavy bag, and for this reason too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of choosing wisely.

When one is selecting a trunk for a vacation trip, there will be many items to take into consideration. Aside from the first thoughts regarding durability and appearance, the size, convenience of shape and means of equipment play a prominent part. Nowadays, when one's clothes are usually made of soft, clingy materials, a large amount of space is not generally required for the individual trunk, and it is well to guard against purchasing one the size of which will be an inconvenience. One young girl who purchased her trunk before starting on a summer vacation, having in mind at that time a dozen stiffly starched frocks which would be stored therein, selected one whose generous proportions have been decidedly impractical ever since. When packing for a summer vacation last year, the same girl found that her clothes had so little bulk now in comparison with former seasons that she was actually at a loss to know how to fill up the space. Even with careful packing and a great deal of stuffing of tissue paper, to keep articles from slipping about, her entire wardrobe was in a crushed and a sorry heap at one end of the trunk, upon arrival at its destination. The wardrobe trunk, with its beautifully arranged clothes hangers on sliding hooks, its adjustable drawers and hat compartments, is the solution of this problem, for by means of its carefully planned conveniences one's clothes arrive fresh and in perfect condition to be worn.



## East or West—North or South JAP ROSE Talcum Powder

Is the choice of women of the most refined taste. There is a subtle fascination in its delicate odor—like the gentle breath of a rose. And it is so refreshing and satisfying for every talcum powder use.

Try Jap Rose Talcum Powder for an attractive Week-end Package containing four Jap Rose miniatures, consisting of one each of Talcum Powder, Soap, Cold Cream and Toilet Water.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY 1246 W. North Ave., Chicago

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Please Ask for Catalogue B  
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Akron—Manufacturers—Ohio

dition to be worn. In some of the trunks covers hang between garments, pressers hold the clothes tight to prevent crumpling, and tapes in the drawers keep the undergarments firmly in place. Many of the strongest wardrobe trunks are vulcanized fiber covered, to withstand the most severe handling.

Specialized and combination trunks for men and women, made especially for frocks and shoes, and trunks made expressly for lingerie and hats, are covered with a strong quality of wood, covered with the vulcanized fiber also attractively lined. One practical style of shoe and hat trunk combined was slightly taller than the ordinary cubical hat trunk, to accommodate above the hats a shallow tray across which strips of cotton flannel were drawn taut in diagonal outline, so as to form spaces for single shoes. The compartments thus formed were sufficiently flexible to permit shoes of any style or shape carrying without danger of mishandling. Attached to the reverse side of the shoe tray was a hat foundation, to allow one hat to hang inverted in the trunk.

Foris has devised new trunks for packing formal garments satisfactorily, as, for example, the dress trunk which has a clever arrangement of two bottom trays, a top tray and a light hat cage which is made of linen bands. Another variety permits packing the gown entire, so as to prevent crushing.

The secret of successful packing is to keep everything solid, in order to prevent slipping and consequent crumpling. Unless one has had considerable experience in this particular, there is danger of underestimating the capacity of the space to be filled, and of finding later that the contents could have been made to occupy about one-half of the original compartment. When packing hats it is a good plan to fill up the open spaces with shoes, wrapped in soft materials, so that the former remain firm. In this connection, one girl's experience may prove helpful to others. After everything had been carefully stowed away, she discovered by much pressing that she needed one more flat article to hold everything in the lower part of the trunk in place. Having no garments left for the purpose, she finally selected an unusually heavy Turkish bath towel, which completely covered the contents. Her trunk was delayed somewhat in transport and then was left out in a shower, but when it arrived she found that the towel had absorbed considerable dampness which would have otherwise ruined her clothes. In addition to its first use, the towel had saved her wardrobe.

## Making a Vacation Garden

It happens sometimes that persons who go into the country late in the spring do not realize that it is still possible to have a garden. They often think that it is too late for flowers and vegetables to mature. This is a mistake. There are many garden plants which grow rapidly, and the last of June is early enough to plant them. Of course, it is possible to buy started plants in pots, and, when this plan is followed, even perennials may be had in bloom the first summer. The expense is considerable, however, so that, as a rule, seeds will be depended upon. This means having recourse to the annuals. A particularly quick growing annual is the lupine, which is often in flower in six weeks from the time the seeds are sown. Nasturtiums should be included, especially the dwarf kinds which soon come into bloom. Then there should be annual mallows, poppies, sweet alyssum, candytuft, Drummond's phlox, portulacas, and the English scarlet runner bean. This last-named plant is one of the most useful of all kinds, adapted to vacation gardens. In America many people grow it only for the flowers, not realizing that the beans are highly



## Togards

Dimes Spent for TOGARDS Save Dollars in Hosiery  
MAKE your hosiery dollars do double duty. Enjoy real foot comfort. Especially valuable for those who do much walking. Slipped on over the toes underneath the stockings. Never conscious you're wearing them.

All sizes, two grades.  
Lisle 15c Pair. Silk 35c Pair.  
Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the TOGARD trademark.  
Should your dealer not have TOGARDS, we will send you ten pairs, on receipt of price. In ordering be sure to state size of stocking you wear.

ELK KNITTING MILLS CO. Tenth and Norris Streets, Philadelphia

Knex Fruit Salad Supreme, "Knex Salad Dessert," "Knex Chilled Cream Tomato Salad" are just a few salad dessert dishes suggested in the Knex Recipe Books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." Sent free upon request if you mention your grocer's name.

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palatable when cooked. Across the water, especially in England, these beans are commonly grown for the market, sometimes being kept back so that they do not need support. They will grow in any reasonably good soil, and may be trained over the porch or on a fence. If it is desirable to screen some unsightly object temporarily, the beans may be planted four inches apart and made to climb on a chicken wire fence. They are just as useful at the seashore as in the country, and make a handsome display when in bloom.

There should be gladiolus bulbs in variety. No summer flower is more useful for decorative purposes, and the blooms last a long time when cut. If you like, you may plant them in rows and cultivate them just like corn, or you can set them out in beds or borders near the house. It depends upon whether you want them for outside decoration or for cutting.

The vacation garden can be depended upon for watercress, lettuce, young beet, beet greens, turnips, Swiss chard, and carrots. Don't make the mistake of planting the little early radishes, but put in some kind like White Icicle, which stands the hot weather better. You will need a heat resistant lettuce, too, some such kind as Salamandra, the very name of which suggests its adaptation to mid-summer. Little Gem and Mignonette. Lettuce never does as well at this season as in the spring, but can be coaxed along with success, if you give it an abundance of water and perhaps some shade in the middle of the day. Extra good results are often obtained by making a little frame of boards, about a foot high, in which the lettuce may be grown. If desired, you can put a cheesecloth shade over the bed, elevating it about a foot on stakes at the corners.

You will find the Oxheart carrot a good kind to put in, because it doesn't need a very deep soil. If you can grow a crop for winter, so the variety known as Chantenay. You cannot do better than plant Detroit Dark Red beets. They have a nice color and are as good when very small as when they become older. Moreover, the tops supply an abundance of greens. Probably you will be safe in putting in some sweet corn. If you try an early kind like Golden Bantam, Howling Mob, or Peep-o-Day. Be sure that you do not plant it in one or two long rows. Corn should always be planted in squares or blocks, so that there will be a proper distribution of the pollen. Ignorance of this fact explains why amateurs often are disappointed in the size of their crops.

Put in Six Weeks beans, and you will have your table well supplied, long before the vacation season is over. Then try at least a short row of Pe Tsai, or Chinese cabbage, which does not really resemble a cabbage at all, but looks more like cos lettuce. It has a crisp white heart, which many people like quite as well as lettuce, and use in the same way, either with sugar or a mayonnaise dressing. This Chinese cabbage may be cooked, if desired, but its chief value comes in its good qualities as a salad plant.

This does not by any means exhaust the list of flowers and vegetables which may be grown in a vacation garden, but enough has been said to show that it isn't necessary to forgo the enjoyment of garden products just because planting cannot be done at the usual season in the spring.

## A New Salad Dessert

By Mrs. Knox

"It is becoming the fashion at simple home dinners to make the salad course also do as a dessert. With the help of Knox Sparkling Gelatine—which experts call the '4 to 1' gelatine—because it goes four times further than ordinary packages—the salad dessert becomes a delightful and unusual dish. See recipe printed below."

## SALAD-DESSERT RECIPE

1½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine.  
2 tablespoonful cold water.  
1 tablespoonful butter.  
Yolks of two eggs.  
3 tablespoonful sugar.  
1 teaspoonful paprika.  
1 cup heavy cream. Lettuce.  
1 teaspoonful salt.  
Few grains cayenne.  
2½ cup vinegar.  
2 tablespoonful canned pineapple juice.  
1 cup prepared fruit.  
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Melt butter, and add yolks of eggs, (well beaten), sugar, salt, paprika, and cayenne. Remove from fire and add gradually milk, vinegar, and pineapple juice. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture thickens, and add soaked gelatine. Remove from range, and beat two minutes. Cool, stirring occasionally, and when beginning to set add prepared fruit, using Marshmallow cherries, cut in small pieces and strained, orange pulp, canned sliced pineapple, cut in small pieces, and cream beaten until stiff, being careful that the fruit does not settle to the bottom. Pack in mold that has been dipped in cold water and let stand a few hours until firm. When set remove to bed of cold lettuce leaves, and cut in slices, crosswise, for serving. Serve with or without mayonnaise dressing.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD COMBING  
WOOL IN DEMAND

Offerings at London Sales Consist  
Mainly of Wools Suitable  
Only for Scouring—Allocation  
Is Made for June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England (May 16)—  
During the last few days offerings  
at the London wool sales have consisted  
mainly of excessively burly and  
otherwise faulty wools, a large proportion  
of them suitable only for scouring.  
These have moved irregularly,  
and withdrawals have been heavy.  
On the other hand, any good  
lots of combing wool put up have  
found competition as keen as ever, and  
for these, prices show no change.  
A selection of free Cape wools (i. e.,  
wools not under government control),  
consisting principally of Natal greasy  
combs, found a ready market, and it  
is estimated that the best lots would  
cost fully 2s. 2d. per pound in the top.  
The improvement noted in the market  
here is maintained. Users are not  
taking long to decide, and the expectation  
of an immediate decline in prices is  
no longer entertained, and it is con-  
sidered policy to cover orders as soon  
as they are booked, as for the time  
being delivery is of even more impor-  
tance than price. There is a brisk de-  
mand for yards, especially for merino  
and fine crossbred qualities, and fine  
counts are more wanted than thick.  
Toppers, too, are finding offers of  
as much business as they are able to  
take, having regard to the smallness  
of their stocks of wool, and the only  
sorts that stick are qualities below 50's.

Concession Is Appreciated  
The government announce a second  
allocation of wool for outright pur-  
chase during June. Whereas, on the  
previous occasion, the allocation was  
confined to topmakers and spinner-  
combers, who had been working dur-  
ing the period of control under the  
government's topmaking scheme, it is  
now intended to extend these facilities  
to other spinners, or their approved  
buying agents. This concession is  
greatly appreciated by spinners who  
are not combers, who felt it an in-  
justice that they should be shut out of  
the benefits of the scheme merely by  
the accident of not owning combing  
machinery, particularly as many of  
them had been doing as much work  
on government account as the combers.

An official statement of the wool  
awaiting shipment in Australia on  
March 31 shows 150,348 bales of the  
1917-18 clip, 115,498 bales of the  
1918-19 clip, and 266,840 bales of the  
1919-20 clip yet to be appraised, mak-  
ing a total of 1,632,186 bales. A sim-  
ilar statement for New Zealand for the  
end of February shows the following  
figures: 1916-17 clip, 17 bales; 1917-18  
clip, 150,470 bales; 1918-19 clip, 305,  
175 bales; slipes, etc., 117,451 bales, to  
be appraised, 102,396 bales; total,  
675,509 bales. Shipments in March  
amounted to 164,069 bales, leaving  
511,440 bales or a total at the end of  
March for both colonies of 2,143,626  
bales.

Shipments From Colonies  
Shipments at the rate of 225,000  
bales a month, for the six months,  
April to September, inclusive, would  
amount to 1,350,000 bales, and on this  
basis it is estimated that the stock re-  
maining in Australia and New Zealand  
on Sept. 30 will be 793,626 bales. For  
the purpose of this estimate it is as-  
sumed that no part of the 1919-20 clip  
will be appraised before Sept. 30, that  
the total clips this year will amount  
in Australia to 2,000,000 bales, and in  
New Zealand to 600,000 bales, and that  
100,000 bales will be retained for  
domestic consumption in the colonies.

NEW HIGH PRICES  
IN STOCK MARKET

Heavy buying of U. S. Steel featured  
the New York stock market in yester-  
day's trading. A block of 50,000  
shares changing hands in the early  
afternoon gave further impetus to the  
upward trend, and the stock sold at  
the highest point of the year. It  
closed at 110, a net advance for the  
day of 1%. American Sugar was an  
active and strong feature of the mar-  
ket. It had a net gain of 3/4. Cen-  
tral Leather gained 6. American  
Smelting 2 1/4. American Woolen 2 1/4.  
Bethlehem Steel 2 1/4. General Motors  
1 1/4. Mexican Petroleum 3 1/4. Crucible  
1 1/4. American Woolen 2 1/4. Stude-  
baker 7. U. S. Rubber 2 1/4. Southern  
Pacific 1 1/4. Republic Steel 1 1/4. Read-  
ing 1 1/4. Pan American Petroleum 2.  
and New York Central 1 1/4.  
Ahmeek was a prominent feature of  
the Boston market, closing with a net  
gain of 4 1/4. Mohawk gained 5. Su-  
perior Copper 1 1/4. Allouez 2.

## NEW RIVER COMPANY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Every in-  
dication points to an unusually pros-  
perous year for the New River Com-  
pany. Today this company is sold  
ahead to the extent of 1,500,000 tons  
of coal at substantial advances over  
the prices established by the govern-  
ment last year. As the company fig-  
ures on a production of between  
2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons of coal  
this year, it will have some free coal.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, England—The Bank of  
England's statement compares as fol-  
lows:  
Circulation ..... £78,156,000 £77,161,000  
Public deposits ..... 21,441,000 21,023,000  
Private deposits ..... 127,412,000 121,583,000  
Govt. securities ..... 28,121,000 25,532,000  
Other securities ..... 80,890,000 80,476,000  
Reserves ..... 21,190,000 21,368,000  
Prof. res. in lab. ..... 18,250,000 19,292,000  
Total ..... \$6,924,000 \$6,980,000

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
Am Can	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Am Car & Ferry	107 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Am Int Corp	109 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Am Loco	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Am Smelters	81 1/4	82 1/4	80 1/4	82 1/4
Reading	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am Woolen	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Anacosta	70 1/4	72 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4
Atchafalaya	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
At. Gulf & W. I.	145 1/4	147 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Baldwin Loco	103 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
Balt & Ohio	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Beth Steel B	84 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
B. R. T.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Can Pacific	181 1/4	183 1/4	182 1/4	182 1/4
Can Leather	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Chandler	198 1/4	198 1/4	197 1/4	197 1/4
Ches & Ohio	67 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
C. M. & St. P.	45 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
C. R. I. & P.	29 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
China	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Consolidated	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Corn Products	66 1/4	67 1/4	65 1/4	67 1/4
Crucible Steel	93 1/4	95 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
Cuba Cane	36 1/4	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Delaware	87 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Elgin	154 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4
Gen Elec	168 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	168 1/4
Gen Motors	221 1/4	221 1/4	221 1/4	221 1/4
Goodrich	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Int M. M. Pfd	121 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Inspiration	57 1/4	59 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Kennedy	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Max Motor	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Mex Pet	193 1/4	194 1/4	192 1/4	192 1/4
Midvale	52 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Mo. Pac	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
N. Y. Central	82 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
No Pacific	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Ohio Cities Gas	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Pan-Am Pet	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Penn	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Pierce-Arrow	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Ray Cons	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Reading	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Rep. I. & Steel	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Royal Ind N. Y.	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
So. Pac	111 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
Studebaker	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Texas Co	282 1/4	282 1/4	282 1/4	282 1/4
Tex & Pacific	51 1/4	52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Union Pac	148 1/4	149 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/4
U. S. Rubber	114 1/4	117 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4
U. S. Steel	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4
U. S. Food	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Utah Copper	82 1/4	84 1/4	82 1/4	84 1/4
Westinghouse	57 1/4	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Wills-Over	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Total sales	1,861,400 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
L. L. 2 1/2's	99.48	99.50	99.44	99.50
L. L. 1st 4's	95.20	95.24	95.20	95.28
L. L. 2d 4's	94.20	94.20	94.20	94.40
L. L. 1st 4 1/2's	95.70	95.80	95.70	95.70
L. L. 2d 4 1/2's	94.80	94.90	94.70	94.74
L. L. 2d 4 1/2's	95.50	95.60	95.50	95.60
L. L. 4th 4 1/2's	94.90	95.00	94.82	94.92
Victory 4's	99.95	100.00	99.98	100.00
Victory 3 1/2's	100.08	100.20	100.08	100.16

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5's	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
City of Bordeaux 6's	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
City of Lyons 6's	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
City of Marseilles 6's	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
City of Paris 6's	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
U. K. 5 1/2's 1921	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
U. K. 5 1/2's 1927	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	1 1/4	1 1/2
Alcazar Express	10 1/2	11
Alcazar Lodge	11	12
Boone	11	12
Boswell	60	61
Boston & Mont	750	770
Calumet & Hecla	38	40
Canaan	14	15
Cash Bay	9	10
Cascade Silver	1 1/4	1 1/2
Cit. Sav. Bank Shares	58 1/2	59
Con Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Cosden & Co	11 1/2	12
Crescent	3 1/2	3 3/4
Emerson	7 1/4	7 1/2
Elk Basin	11 1/4	11 1/2
Eureka	1 1/4	1 1/2
Florida	2 1/4	2 1/2
Fiske Tire	24	24 1/2
General Asphalt	7 1/2	7 3/4
Greenback	7 1/4	7 1/2
Goldman	2 1/4	2 1/2
Golden Gate	3 1/4	3 1/2
Green Mountain	1 1/4	1 1/2
Hack Mining	5 1/4	5 1/2
Hog Island	12 1/2	13
Hovey Soap	4 1/4	4 1/2
Ind. Petrol	30 1/2	31
Hudson Oil	2 1/4	2 1/2
Ind. Oil	7 1/4	7 1/2
Hup	9 1/4	9 1/2
Jerome Verde	5 1/4	5 1/2
Jerome Victor	5 1/4	5 1/2
Jumbo	12	14
Kerr Lake	12	14
Louisiana	38	42
Magma Copper	26	30 1/2
McNamara	81	87
Merck	60	63
Merrill	20	30 1/2
Midwest Refining	18 1/2	18 3/4
Mott	4 1/4	4 1/2
N. Y. Lumber	26 1/2	26 3/4
Newprint	11 1/2	12
N. Y. Savoid	54	55
Omaha Oil	55	58
Perfection Fire	25 1/2	27
Ranger	1 1/4	1 1/2
Salt Creek	5 1/4	5 1/2
Savoy	9 1/4	9 1/2
Savoy T	55 1/2	57
Sequoyah Oil	22 1/4	22 1/2
Shoan Gulf	62 1/2	63 1/2
Shoan King	27 1/2	28 1/2
Shoan Oil	58 1/2	59 1/2
Standard Motor	7 1/2	8
Standard	1 1/4	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	19 1/2
Texas	60	65
Un. Verde Ext	29	30 1/2
U. S. Steam	5 1/4	5 1/2
Victoria	2 1/4	2 1/2
Wright Martin	5	5 1/4

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile  
paper 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2. Sterling 60-day  
bills 4 1/2. Commercial 60-day bills  
banks 4 1/2. Commercial 60-day  
bills 4 1/2. Demand 4 1/2. Cables  
4 1/2. Gold demand 3 1/2. Cables  
3 1/2. Gold demand 3 1/2. Cables  
3 1/2. Government and railroad bonds firm.  
Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days,  
six months 5 1/2 @ 6. Call money firm,  
high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing  
bid 5 1/2, offered at 6, last loan 6, bank  
acceptances 4 1/2.

## MONTANA HIDE MARKET

BUTTE, Montana—Advices from the  
cattle districts of Montana indicate  
a rapidly rising market for hides, and  
speculators have been endeavoring to  
buyers here from eastern houses di-  
recting them to purchase hides at the  
asked price.

MORE ACTIVITY IN  
THE STEEL MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The Iron  
Age says: The activity in the steel  
market continues in an encouraging  
way, without broadening to any  
marked degree. Mill operations are  
on a slightly increased scale. Some phases  
have been overrated, particularly the  
amount of third quarter and second  
half buying, which is quite moderate.  
Price irregularities continue, but the  
schedule of March 20 holds its place as  
the market standard. The concessions  
are in sheets, hot rolled strips, steel  
bands, and some other of the lighter  
products.

In an effort to bring buyers into the  
market, reports of an expected ad-  
vance of \$2 per ton in certain finished  
products have found circulation, but  
the maneuver seems to have excited  
little response. Consumers do not  
miss the fact that the improvement  
must meet the test of the summer  
months.

Export demand grows and the busi-  
ness is more dependable, in contrast  
with the mass of duplicated inquiries  
from which there was relatively small  
result in a number of preceding weeks.  
There are signs that foreign buyers  
who were waiting to get their cue from  
the action of domestic consumers are  
now coming forward.

Japan is in the market for another  
10,000-ton lot of rails. The last 10,000  
tons of the 50,000 recently bought  
went at \$47 for the open-hearth prod-  
uct, indicating that the \$10 spread  
over the domestic price for export did  
not long obtain. Export business in  
sheets has been good in the Pittsburgh  
district.

NEW YORK COPPER  
MARKET STRONG

NEW YORK, New York—All the  
16 1/2-cent copper for spot and near ship-  
ment has disappeared, and the  
quotations now by the larger selling  
agencies as well as the less impor-  
tant dealers are 16 1/2 cents for June  
deliveries, 16 1/2 cents for July, and  
17 cents for August. Some small lots  
have been purchased by consumers  
at 47 cents for August shipment. In-  
quiries are in the market for good  
blocks, and orders also are coming  
forward, although the quantities in-  
volved in these contracts now being  
taken are not as large as during the  
last two days. The tone of the market  
is strong and among the sellers the  
cheerful feeling continues.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science  
Monitor, June 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers  
and leather buyers in Boston are the  
following:

Bridgeport, Conn.—Messrs. Shannon and  
Horton, of Holland Dry Goods Co.;  
Bellevue.  
Calais, Maine—N. A. Olson; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. E. Agnew, of O'Connor &  
Goldberg; Essex.  
Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy of Charles Weiss  
Shoe Co.; Copley Square.  
Columbus, Ohio—E. Siebert; Essex.  
Columbus, Ohio—E. W. Schederlein;  
Essex.  
Dayton, Ohio—M. A. Thomas; United  
States.  
Detroit, Mich.—J. E. Wilson; Essex.  
Havana, Cuba—D. Munoz; Essex.  
Havana, Cuba—F. Turro; Thorndike.  
London, England—C. W. Randall; Tou-  
raines.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. J. Carew of Ferris  
Walker Dept. Store; Essex.  
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O.  
Marks & Sons; Touraine.  
New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange, of  
Butler & Tyler; Essex.  
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles  
Williams Store; 21 C. Street.  
New York City—J. W. Kirby; United  
States.  
New York City—Thomas Boyd of Boyd  
& Co.; United States.  
New York City—C. B. Short of Broadway  
Dept. Store.  
New York City—J. W. Hirs of Claffin &  
Thayer; Essex.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.—I. Hamburger;  
Essex.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of  
De Cou Bros. & Co.; United States.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Ribro of Frank &  
Soler; Copley Plaza.  
Pittsfield, Mass.—M. C. Pritchard of  
Berkshire Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Portland, Oregon—Mr. Hargraves of  
Meier & Frank; Thorndike.  
San Francisco, Cal.—J. C. Williams of  
Buckingham & Hecht; United States.  
San Juan, P. R.—J. B. Alvarez; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—D. P. Wohl; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—E. E. Samuels; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Mathes of J. T. Har-  
tray Shoe Co.; United States.  
LEATHER BUYERS  
Anville, Pa.—D. R. Kreider of Kreider  
Shoe Co.; United States.  
Montreal, Can.—J. L. Apollon; United  
States.  
Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; United States.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file  
at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather  
Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Thursday's Market

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.70 1/2	1.71 1/4	1.69 1/2	1.70 1/2
Sept.	1.61	1.61 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.60 1/2
Dec.	1.42 1/2	1.43	1.42 1/4	1.42 1/2
Oats—				
July	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/4
Sept.	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4
Dec.	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/4
Pork—				
July		50.60	50.20	50.50
Sept.		47.90	47.80	47.85
Lard—				
July		33.55	33.05	33.55
Sept.		32.47	32.17	32.47



## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## CANADA

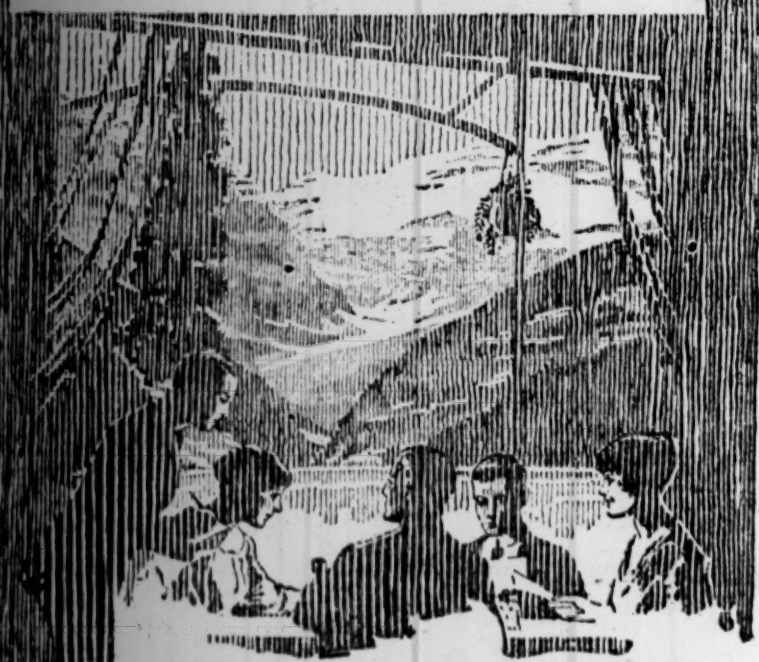
"With windows framing million-dollar pictures"

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"The Pearl of the Canadian Pacific Rockies"

At the edge of one of the most fascinating lakes in the world. In a setting of wooded slopes, snow-crowned peaks, gleaming glaciers and flowers. A perfect Canadian Pacific Hotel, with a Paris and New York cuisine—music, dancing, and interesting companions. Ideal Mountain sports: Alpine climbing; Golf. Even the memory of Chateau Lake Louise is a delight.

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HENRY WINNETT

### MONUMENT TO SIR G. CARTIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The unveiling of the large and costly monument erected on Fletcher's Field, Montreal, to Sir George Etienne Cartier, the famous French-Canadian statesman, which could not take place on the Cartier Centenary, Sept. 6, 1914, as originally planned, owing to the war, will be timed to coincide with the visit of the Prince of Wales, to Montreal, some time in August next, and an invitation will be forwarded through the Governor-General of Canada asking the Prince to undertake the ceremony, and also to attend a banquet which will be held later on to mark the event. The unveiling will be marked by the presence of Miss Hortense Cartier, the only surviving daughter of the distinguished statesman. It is planned to hold a big military function for the ceremonies. In view of the fact that Sir George Etienne Cartier was Premier of Upper and Lower Canada when he introduced the famous Militia Act on which his government was defeated; while he was appointed Minister of Militia in the first Dominion Government after confederation in 1867, when he put through the same Militia Act, which, with various amendments, is still in force.

That the Prince of Wales should inaugurate the monument is considered by the monument committee to be highly appropriate when it is recalled that Sir George Etienne Cartier was Prime Minister of Upper and Lower Canada during the visit of the Prince's grandfather, King Edward VII, when he laid the foundation stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa in 1860.

### MAKING FRENCH OBLIGATORY SUBJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

YORKTON, Saskatchewan—In an open letter to the members of confederation of the University of Saskatchewan, Dr. T. A. Patrick, of Yorkton, says he seeks reelection to the senate of the university on the platform that if he is elected he will stand for the making of the French language obligatory for matriculation and for all degrees where it is now optional; even if necessary at the cost of making Latin optional, where it is now obligatory.

Dr. Patrick is a Conservative and has in the past been active in politics. In this Province the Conservative Party took a stand against French, and in the election of 1917 the language question in the schools was the principal issue. Dr. Patrick argues that "the ability to read and translate another language may help one considerably in understanding and appreciating the viewpoint of those whose mother tongue it is. The destinies of the world today are largely in the hands of the English-speaking and French-speaking peoples. Canada is the abode of both, and while this section of Canada rightly insists on adequate instruction in English in the primary grades, yet the destinies of the country are peculiarly and absolutely in the hands of both English and French-speaking people; and no province has any good interest, provincial, national, or imperial, to serve by failing to provide for those of its youths who are destined to be the teachers, the university graduates, and the leaders of the future, opportunity to acquire a good working knowledge of both Canadian languages."

### SOUTHERN NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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### WESTERN

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Breakfast 60c, Lunch 60c, Dinner \$1.00  
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Further particulars at any office. THOS. COOK & SON our special representatives.

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Famous for our Lobsters and Sea Foods; also Sateks, Chops and Chickens.

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Daily Luncheon and Ice for those who like relaxed surroundings. French parties and delicatessen.

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H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor  
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Opposite Y. M. C. A. and Conservatory

Table d'hôte luncheon at noon. Special dinner at night. Table d'hôte dinner Sunday. Home cooking and moderate prices. Strictly high class service. Music evenings and Sunday noon.

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AMIDST THE BIG THINGS OF NATURE



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Central Location. Maintains high standard of service throughout.  
American and European Plan.



Quiet, Comfortable. A hotel specially adapted to ladies traveling alone. Special rates by the week.  
A. S. HOGUE, Prop.  
G. O. MADISON, Mgr.

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## Government Camp Hotel

Southerly base of Mt. Hood  
Elevation 4000 ft.

## Huckleberry Pie

L. F. PRIDEMORE, Proprietor  
P. O. Address Zig Zag, Ore.  
Daily Auto Stages Leave  
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THOROUGHLY MODERN, EUROPEAN PLAN.  
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COLORADO SPRINGS HAS AN UNUSUAL ALL YEAR climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.  
Motoring, golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.  
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Home cooking.  
JAMES GARLAND, Manager.

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In Rocky Mountain National Park, seventy-five miles from Denver. Situated at beginning of trail. Overlooking Continental Divide. Log houses, modern equipment, baths, pure spring water, golf course, croquet, tennis, auto to your door. Two meals daily. Postoffice near.  
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Home-like Attractive Reasonable MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW  
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Al Tahoe, Lake Tahoe

## HOTEL SOMERTON

SAN FRANCISCO

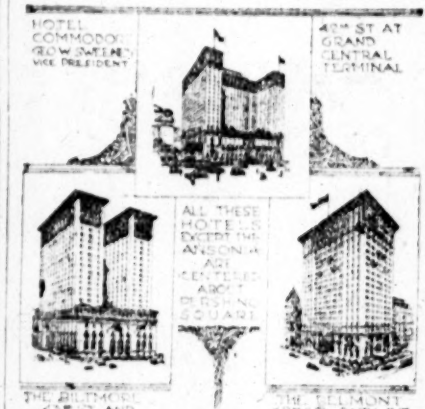
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200 Rooms. Quiet and refined. Center of theater and shopping district. Special rates for day and up. Rooms with private bath \$1.50 up per day. Special weekly rates.  
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Room with private bath for one, \$2.50 to \$3; with meals, \$5 to \$5.50; for two, \$4 to \$6; with meals, \$8 to \$11.  
Parlor bedroom with bath for two, \$5 to \$7; with meals, \$10 to \$12. Larger suites at proportionate rates.  
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK  
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON, Pres.  
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The center of the great macadam road system of the North. Site of the old battlegrounds at head of lake. Illustrated, historic booklet; list of hotels and boarding houses and road map free. BOARD OF TRADE, Lake George, N. Y.

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500 Rooms  
Automobile Club  
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THE NATION'S PLEASURE GROUND AND RECREATION PARK

Where Recreation, Rest and a New Outlook May Always Be Found

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Paul Smith's N.Y.	AuSableCham N.Y.	Saranac Lake N.Y.
Leland Hotel, 220	Hotel Windsor, 120	Fort Win. Henry Hotel, 70
Schoon Lake N.Y.	Elizabethtown N.Y.	Lake George N.Y.
Grandview Hotel, 104	Lake Placid N.Y.	Plattsburgh N.Y.
Lake Placid N.Y.	Lake Placid N.Y.	Lake Placid N.Y.
Hammond Hotel, 186	Malone N.Y.	Malone N.Y.
Albany N.Y.	Malone N.Y.	Malone N.Y.
Hotel Champlain, 180	Westport Inn, 100	Brown Swan Club, 35
Bluff Point N.Y.	Watkins N.Y.	Schoon Lake N.Y.
Marion Hotel, 175	Wilder Hotel, 75	Schoon Lake N.Y.
Lake George N.Y.	Plattsburgh N.Y.	Saratoga Springs N.Y.
Rensselaer Inn, 183	Lake Placid N.Y.	Malone N.Y.
Troy N.Y.	Lake Placid N.Y.	Malone N.Y.
Ward Hotel, 150	Deer Head Inn, 75	Y. W. Inn, 25
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	Elizabethtown N.Y.	Elizabethtown N.Y.

Resched via New York Central Lines, Delaware and Hudson Railroad and Hudson River Night Line Boat

## The PLAZA

5th Ave. at 59th St.  
NEW YORK

Faces beautiful Central Park. Its Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace, cooler by ten degrees, are refreshing spots for luncheon or dinner.  
Afternoon, dinner, and supper dances.  
World's famous service. Close to best shops and theatres.

FRED STERRY  
Managing Director



## HOTEL COMMODORE

Adjacent to Grand Central Terminal  
PERSHING SQUARE  
NEW YORK

GET OFF THE TRAIN AND TURN TO THE LEFT

This new and great hotel has met with instant success. Appeals to the individual who expects in New York the best service in the world.

JOHN M. BOWMAN, President  
GEO. W. SWEENEY, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

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(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)  
29 East 29th Street, New York City  
The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

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North Street at Delaware  
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European plan. Every room with outside view. \$2.00 up. Empire Tours. Road guide free.  
C. A. MINELL, Managing Director

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In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.  
ROOM RATES PER DAY  
Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50 double \$2.  
Single room, private bath, \$2.  
Double room (with 2 or 3 persons), with private bath, \$3.  
Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.  
Special Rates by the Week  
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Managing Director.

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Facing Gramercy Park, N. Y.  
In one of the quietest, coolest and best residential sections of New York, offers special Summer rates on a few apartments.  
PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH  
With meals for 1, \$35 wkly.  
With meals for 2, \$45 wkly.  
Also rates on European plan.  
This location is unequalled for the Spring and Summer months. Gramercy Park is the only private park in New York, and our guests have access to it. Write for illustrated booklet.

Under KNOTT Management

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.  
76 Miles from Albany—Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.  
Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service  
With or Without Private Baths  
Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free  
JOSEPH H. MARVEL

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Twilight Park  
HAINE FALLS, N. Y.  
28TH SEASON NOW OPEN  
Special Rates for June

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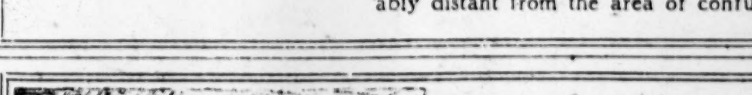
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Central Park West  
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway  
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Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

A hotel of... DISTINCTION  
For guests of DISCRIMINATION  
With tariff in... MODERATION

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Managing Director



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near Fifth Ave.  
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Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

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(Fifth Avenue at 8th Street.)  
Terminus of Fifth Avenue Buses

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One of the Finest Seashore Resorts in America  
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Open June 12th to October  
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Tents and cabins, among pines; mountain air, bathing, boating and canoeing; \$15 per week and up; exceptional table; own farm; number limited. Write for booklet. Address until June 15, H. S. HEMENWAY, 55 Eastbourne Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.

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Beautiful Motor Trips in all directions  
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AND COTTAGES  
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
Open for the season under new management  
Rates and booklet on request  
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Back Bay facing Fenway  
One of the Finest Summer Locations in Boston  
Fine Cafe Roof Garden  
Every Room with Private Bath  
\$2 per day, \$12 per week, up  
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A Summer Hotel of the Highest Class  
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Next to State House  
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A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION  
Opens June 16. Elevation 1400 feet.  
HOWE & TWOOGER, Managers  
Winter Resort Princess Hotel, Bermuda

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Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 29.  
Stream boat, fine walks and drives. Good library. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.  
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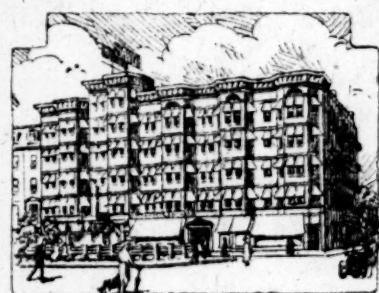
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Long Island, Casco Bay  
MAINE  
Charmingly located on one of Casco Bay's beautiful islands. Near Portland. Outdoor sports. For information write  
THE MISSES PERRY, Proprietors

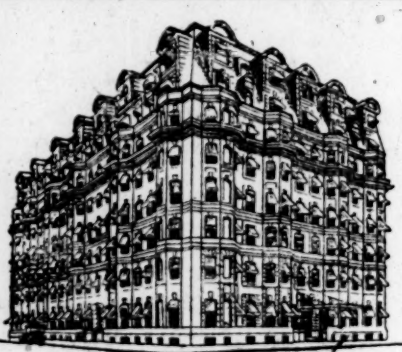
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SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
455 Columbus Avenue,  
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.  
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RATES:  
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—  
For one person, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day.  
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—  
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Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlor, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$1.00 per day.  
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.  
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra  
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass The Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.  
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Treas. and Mgr.



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BOSTON, MASS.  
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.  
One person, \$2.50 a day.  
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.  
Special weekly rates on application for two in a room.  
No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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Situated on a peninsula—cool and restful nights.  
The heart of Vacation Land.  
Easily reached by land or water.  
Superior Hotels. New England cordiality.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PORTLAND, MAINE



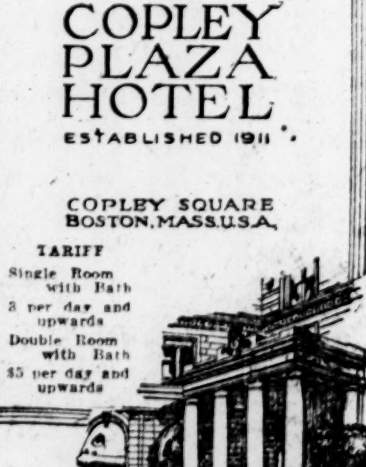
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CONVENIENT to all the best things in Boston. Equipped to serve you in every possible way. Beautifully appointed and artistically a joy. A Cuisine beyond reproach.  
And all these for a reasonable price.  
Single room with bath 3.00 a day  
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Hotel Brunswick on Boylston Street at Copple Square, Boston, under the same management.  
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BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.  
TARIFF  
Single Room with Bath  
\$2 per day and upward  
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announces that it is  
Open to guests from  
June 1st to Sept. 1st  
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MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW,  
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AND COTTAGES  
North Scituate Beach, Mass.  
Minut Post Office.  
Opens for the season, June 15th  
The Cliff Hotel, one of Boston's best residential hotels, under same management.  
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PLYMOUTH, MASS.  
IDEAL PLACE FOR SPRING VACATION AND WEEK ENDS  
CHICKEN AND LOBSTER DINNERS

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White Mountains, N. H.

GOLF in the very shadow of Mount Washington  
MOTORING through the Alps of New England  
HORSEBACK RIDING over Mountain Trails and Woodland Paths

## THE MT. PLEASANT

Open June 19th. Closes Oct. 1.

C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.

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Open July 7. Closes Middle of Oct.

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For information, rates, etc., address Hotels.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE  
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Located on Commonwealth Av.  
joining the famous  
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms  
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.  
FRANK C. HALL, Manager

## LAKE SUNAPEE

## Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

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Under Entirely New Management

Nine-hole Golf Course, Bathing, Tennis, Saddle Horses, Driving, Boating, Music, 400-Acre Park.

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Under same management.

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Open last of June. Eighteenth year same management. Caters to the best. Serves the best. Special consideration for the early vacationist.

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Ohio, North West Corner Rush

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

Chicago's premier resident and transient hotel, located in the Lake Shore Drive district, ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters.

Rates \$1.50 and upward.

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Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotel, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

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Opposite Postoffice-Federal Building

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

400 Rooms

\$1.50 and up

Management of JOHN C. O'NEIL

The Place to enjoy Chicago hotel life. Comfortable and luxurious at moderate prices.

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Best Garage in sight of entrance.

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A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.

European Plan, \$1.50 to \$3.00

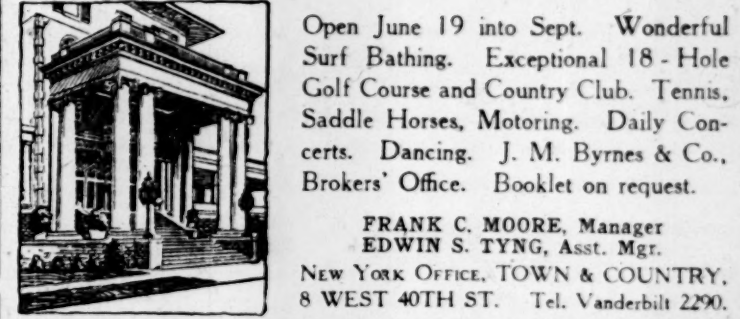
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By the Sea. Spring Lake, N.J.



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European Plan from \$1.50

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300 Outside Rooms with Baths

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Comfort &amp; Service. Opens June 20th.

Orchestra Dancing All Outdoor Sports

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PRIVATE DINING FREE GARAGE

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NEAR THE BEACH

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Write for Booklet

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Proprietor

Open All the Year

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14th and I Streets N. W.

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Frank P. Fenwick, Owner and Manager

## CENTRAL Washington Hotel

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"FAMOUS EVERYWHERE"

European. Fireproof. Near five churches.

\$1.50 per day and up.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Utility-Service-Elegance

Opened in May 1915

Ultra-modern in Equipment

Complete washed air-circulating system

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300 Rooms. Rate from \$2.00

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New York Ave. within one-half square of Beach

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American Plan—Home-like Surroundings

—Excellent Table—Rates \$15

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EUROPEAN PLAN

Backfront accommodations at moderate rates.

Every Appointment—Restaurant

Elevator from street level—Garage Attached

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## HOTEL NEW CLARION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Kentucky Avenue and Boardwalk

Always Open. Home-like. Refined and Comfortable. Excellent Cuisine. Garage attached.

Booklet and terms mailed.

Ownership Management

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## The Bellevue

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Centrally located, three minutes from station and from beautiful Delaware River.

Near boating and bathing beach. Golf, Tennis, canoeing and all outdoor sports.

Send for booklet.

HARVEY W. BLAIR, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

GOTHERN

Virginia Ave. near Beach

Baths: Running Water in Rooms, Etc.

14th Season, same management, G. L. CAKE.



CANADA'S ENORMOUS  
TRADE INCREASESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, who returned to Canada with Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, recently informally addressed the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery on his work in England. In speaking of the enormous increase of Canada's export business, which had grown from \$450,000,000 in 1914, to \$1,586,000,000 in 1918, he said that while he did not think it would be possible to maintain the business of the country up to this high point, the future of Canada depended upon its ability to take advantage of the vast trade possibilities within the Empire, and with other countries which were going through a process of reconstruction. These markets outside the Empire were for the most part in Greece, Rumania, Poland, and other Balkan states. He thought it was the duty of Canadian firms to put every bit of business that they possibly could in the way of Great Britain.

Canada, he said, and the world at large, little knew how much it owed to the people of Great Britain. No other country had sacrificed so much, or sacrificed more for the winning of the war, and this should never be forgotten. Mr. Harris spoke emphatically of the great need for ships under a Canadian registry. The whole crux of the matter lay in the obtaining of a shipping register, which he said should consist of at least 1,000,000 tons. There were markets all over the world for everything that Canada could make, there being a big demand for building and railway material, clothing and food. France and Great Britain had their own paper mills, but would take large quantities of Canadian pulp.

BRITISH PREFERENCE  
WITH CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That Canada cannot expect preference in a business way from Great Britain unless she is prepared to give preference to the motherland was the point emphasized by Sir Charles Gordon, chairman of the Canadian Trade Commission, in addressing a meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade on "Canadian Overseas Trade." Sir Charles also made it clear that Canadian business men must not expect that the commission in London was to be their selling agent.

"In the matter of imperial preference," said Sir Charles, "I do not think that we should be under any delusions as to how the new British policy in regard to Canada can be carried out. It cannot be one-sided, especially when one considers the position in which Great Britain finds herself today. Britain is looking for markets and there are markets within her own Empire which are being exploited to a very large extent by strangers. It should be part of our policy that if Great Britain undertakes to give us preferential treatment in the way of shipping and cable, and other services which knit together the Empire, and also gives in our commodities which go into Great Britain, we must adopt a similar policy in regard to the exports of Great Britain, which should find a market in Canada, and endeavor so far as possible to throw whatever trade we possibly can into her hands—trade now going to outside countries."

## KINGSTON AS NATIONAL HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Plans are now under way to make Kingston a national harbor so it may become the terminus at the foot of the Great Lakes for the Canadian grain-forwarding trade from the west to Montreal and the European markets. For many years Kingston was the trans-shipment point for much of the western Canadian grain, but the advent of the large grain vessels on the upper lakes took away the trans-shipment trade from this port. The big vessels could not get through the Welland Canal, so the Canadian Government had to build a large elevator at Port Colborne, Ontario, which is now the natural trans-shipment point and will remain so until the new Welland Canal route is completed, when the large modern vessels will be able to come as far east as Kingston and trans-ship their grain into river barges for Montreal. The final plans for Kingston harbor are yet in the making, as the government wishes to have unanimity on the part of the grain and marine interests. The proposed plan includes the construction of three big elevators in the lower harbor.

## CONVENTION ON HYDRO-POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—A request for Sir Adam Beck, Minister of Power, to issue a call for a general convention of all municipalities in Ontario using hydro-power, to take action over hydro matters, has been made by Mayor McBride. He stated that since Sir Adam Beck has granted the demands of labor for an eight-hour day on the big Chippewa Canal scheme, which will cost several million dollars, and also time and a half for overtime, it is for labor to see that private-owned concerns are not given an unfair advantage over the hydro as otherwise labor would be defeating its own project.

## CANADIAN GOODS AT BUCHAREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A Canadian trade agency, with a permanent exhibition of Canadian-made goods, is to be established at Bucharest, Rumania, next autumn by Mr. Algernon Sladen, of Montreal, who is leaving the city during the present month on a tour

of the Dominion in an effort to interest manufacturers to compete for the Balkan trade. Great opportunities exist in the Balkan States for the manufacturer of every variety of machine-made article, according to Mr. Sladen, who has an intimate and personal knowledge of these countries. He is going to Rumania in an effort to secure the market for Canadian firms before other competitors can capture the field. In order that the whole territory may be thoroughly covered, the agency at Bucharest will be made the headquarters for numerous sub-agencies in Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, and Bulgaria.

IMPROVEMENT PLANS  
FOR NIAGARA REGIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario—At the town-planning conference just held here, Thomas Adams, city planning adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, said a regional survey of the Canadian Niagara district was much needed, and summarized the problems as follows: Industrial development, including the arrangement and classification of all lands, and the location and distribution of manufacturing plants; economic use and regulation of the sub-division of land, and the character, density, and structure in rural and urban areas; housing and sanitation; transportation, including railways, highways, and waterways; source and distribution of power; water supplies and sewerage, general amenities, including parks and boulevards, and development of tourist facilities.

"The varied character of the soil in the Niagara district and its great fertility in the rich valleys," said Mr. Adams, "make it of special importance that the system of distribution should be of the best kind to encourage the maximum of agricultural production. Being an old settled region, it is probably impracticable to carry out any system of replanning or reclassification of lands, but it is in connection with the rapid growth of manufacturing industries that the chief problem lies. Cheap power, adequate transportation facilities, and reasonably priced land is promoting rapid manufacturing development in the region, and too little regard, even in recent years, has been paid to regulating location of objectionable industries, and great and unnecessary injury has been caused to the great asset of scenic beauty possessed by Niagara Falls."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS'  
VOCATIONAL TRAININGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Instruction in the theory and practice of more than 130 occupations is now provided in the Maritime Provinces for disabled soldiers who are desirous of obtaining the advantages of vocational training with Prof. F. H. Sexton, principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College. Some 1200 disabled soldiers of the provinces are eligible for training under this scheme and already a large number have taken advantage of the opportunity opened to them.

"Some of the men," said Professor Sexton in a recent public statement, "show a surprising capacity; at the end of their course not a few are more proficient than the average workmen."

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The revenue of Newfoundland for the current fiscal year, according to the statement recently made by Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance, will be \$8,600,000 or over a million and a half more than the revenue for the last fiscal year which ended in June, 1918. The estimated surplus for this year is \$1,900,000 as compared with \$1,170,000 in the preceding year.

## Classified Advertisements

## HELP WANTED—MEN

**GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT**  
GIMBEL BROTHERS  
3330 ST. AND BROADWAY  
require the services of an Assistant Superintendent of their garages; applicant must be a thorough mechanic and mechanic; a permanent position with quick advancement for the right man.  
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, New York City.

## DELIVERY

A large department store requires a thoroughly experienced man to take charge of freight express and parcel post room; to a competent man this is an exceptional opportunity.  
Address "DELIVERY,"  
200 Cable Building, New York City.

## WANTED

**MAN TO LEARN AUTO REPAIR TRADE**  
Work as far east as Kingston and trans-ship their grain into river barges for Montreal. The final plans for Kingston harbor are yet in the making, as the government wishes to have unanimity on the part of the grain and marine interests. The proposed plan includes the construction of three big elevators in the lower harbor.

## WANTED

**WANTED**—Woman for good hand and machine sewing; perm. post. short hrs. Saturdays. Handl. Bartlett, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

## WANTED

**WANTED**—Woman, Protestant, as billing clerk in the office of a wholesale paper house. Apply P. O. Box 3214, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

**ACCOUNTANT**—Senior, desires East Coast position; present contract expires July; experience hotel, printing and organization work; fine refs.; an efficient results. E. H. M., 624 Carnegie, Cleveland, O.

## HOUSES FOR RENT

**\$300 90 SUMMER AT NANTUCKET**  
8-room mod. furn. cottage, 4 m. to beach. B. Mayers, 72 Westland Ave., Suite 3, Boston.

**FOR RENT**  
TO LET  
21,000 sq. ft., three floors, opposite South Station, elev.  
\$2,000 sq. ft., two floors, South Boston; spur track.  
S. E. BERMAN LEATHER CO., Beach 4020  
717 Atlantic Ave.

**APARTMENTS FOR RENT**  
TWO exceptionally large rooms and bath. Piano, \$125. Mrs. Geigerman, Sherman Square Hotel, 70th and Broadway, New York City.

**FOR SALE**  
FOR SALE—Fine mahog., glass door, bookcase 6 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 3 in. in height, excel. condition. E. W. 6241 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**  
BUTLER-HOUSEMAN, experienced, wants position for summer. Address THOMAS, 240 W. 40th St., New York City.

**BOSTON, MASS.**  
**Isaac Locke Co.**  
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and  
Hothouse Products  
Special Attention Given Family Orders

Established 1837  
**J. V. Fletcher Co.**  
Meats of All Kinds

66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market  
BOSTON

**Shattuck & Jones**  
INCORPORATED  
**FISH**

Telephone 1437 Richmond  
128 Faneuil Hall Market  
BOSTON

**WALL PAPERS**  
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.  
Novelty designs a feature; repeats of high grade paper at low cost. See them.

**AUGUSTUS THURGOOD**  
28-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

**C. A. DONELLI & CO.**  
270 Massachusetts Avenue  
Try our \$2.00 SILK Hose—Equal to any

**NEW BEDFORD**  
NOW LOCATED IN OUR NEW STORE  
COR. SIXTH AND UNION STREETS  
See us for new things in Wedding Gifts

**AC GARDNER**  
JEWELER  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

**Gulf Hill Farm Dairy**  
Perfectly  
Pasteurized  
Milk

"Come Where the Good Things Gather"  
GEORGE S. TAIER  
235 Union Street  
New Bedford

**LYNN, MASS.**  
**Hodgkins' Shoe Store**  
SHOES For the  
Entire Family

J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.  
Established 1855

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers  
22 Mulroe Street  
Telephone Lynn 1569

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MADGE EVANS' TAILORED HATS  
for JUNIORS—Sold exclusively at  
GODDARD BROS.

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Automobile Parties  
Recommended

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200 Railroad Ave., 19-18  
Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood  
SPLICE, BLEND, STEVENS &  
NEWELL, Inc., 6 Central Square

**SALEM, MASS.**  
**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers  
72 Washington Street  
Telephone Salem 1860

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**NEW YORK CITY**  
FURNISHED room, 177th St. (227 Audubon  
Ave.)—Large attractive room, all improvements;  
suitable for two. Chas. W. Patterson, Apt. 2,  
Phone 3067 St. Nicholas, New York City.

W. 118TH ST., 400, N. Y. City—To Rent:  
Rooms, one fronting on Morningside Park, in  
high class apartment house; modern; furniture  
excl. \$5.50 to \$6.50 weekly. Apt. 34

WEST 57TH ST., 200—Attractive furnished  
apartment, June to Oct., 4 rooms, bath, reason-  
able. COOPER, N. Y. City. Tel. Circle 4527

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, furnished, lavatory,  
elevator, apartment, good in summer.  
BOWMAN, J. W. 83rd St., N. Y. C.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, bath,  
dressing room, lavatory, kitchenette. 33 W.  
71st St., New York City.

W. 147TH ST., 501—Large, attractive room  
in modern apartment, elevator, business woman  
preferred; no other roomers; cheap

**'ROCHESTER, N. Y.**  
**THE NEEDLECRAFTERS**  
are prepared to fill individual orders for  
handmade articles of superior design and  
workmanship. QUALITY UNDERWEAR  
FINE Hosiery. MISS RUSIE BAKER  
663 Granite Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

Style Shoes of Quality  
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1480 Dewey Ave., Cor. Ridgeway Ave.

**POWERS CANDY SHOP**  
Choice Confections for Particular People  
Ice Cream and Light Lunches  
Morse's Milk Chocolate  
45 Clinton Avenue So., next to Temple Theater

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**The Bon Marche**  
247 CORCORAN ST.

Visit one of Lowell's largest and  
best Waist Departments. Hun-  
dreds of styles to select from.  
Quality plus most reasonable  
prices always.

ORGANDIE COLLAR AND CUFF SETS  
For the new gown and coat suits at the  
**Ladies' Specialty Shop**  
J. L. BARTER 133 MERRIMACK ST.

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MILLINERY 161 Central Street

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CLOTHES FOR  
MEN AND BOYS  
72 Merrimack Street

**FRASER'S, Men's Wear**  
Lamson & Hubbard Straw Hats  
58-60 MIDDLESEX STREET

**Turner Centre Creamery**  
PASTEURIZED MILK BUTTER  
EGGS  
SKIMMED MILK BUTTER MILK CHEESE  
House Delivery Tel. 1161

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Jeweler  
Graduation and Wedding Gifts  
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HARDWARE AND PAINT CO.  
Middlesex St., Near Depot  
Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds

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Stationery, Blank Books, Office Supplies,  
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Telephone Lowell 1648

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SAMUEL FLEMING  
131 Middle St.

**ELECTRIC SHOP**  
ELECTRIC FANS FROM \$10 TO \$20  
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**CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.**  
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HARVEY B. GREENE  
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Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers  
294 Bridge Street  
Telephone River 5106

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188 WORTHINGTON STREET  
**MEN'S HATTER**  
Also LADIES' and MEN'S HATS RENOVATED

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Tailor—Custom Shirts  
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FINE SHOE REPAIRING  
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**The Children's Store**  
"Wear Things"  
BABY TO MISSIE'S  
Headquarters for  
Dainty Baby Wear

COOK & LYNN  
The Best Make  
of Glazes, Pastries  
Cakes, Breads and Kait  
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The largest department store in  
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Our stocks are complete—our large outlet  
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Groceries and Provisions  
CHARLES H. FOSGATE  
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Telephone 870

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1274 Massachusetts Avenue  
Telephone Cambridge 945

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About All the Packing

It's only a matter of a convenient trunk  
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Get the Right Kind  
That's the important thing. At The  
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"RED CROSS"  
Oxfords  
For Style, Fit, Comfort  
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Style No. 625 1/2

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\$5.98

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**NEW HANDBAGS**  
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They conform to the latest style  
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come with mirror tops and are  
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You can select from this stock most useful  
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NEW RESTAURANT  
In the shopping district is now open at  
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Employees share profits.

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WALK-OVER  
BOOT SHOP  
For Women  
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199 WESTMINSTER STREET  
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY  
For Men and Women  
BANKERS SHOES FRED S. FENNER

Buy Peirce Shoes and  
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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced  
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON  
"The Laundry That Satisfies"

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Telephone Union 907

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Our Housefurnishings Shop on the  
lower floor is selling all sorts of  
things that are needed in every home  
at prices a little, and sometimes a  
good deal, less than others ask.

See what we offer.

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"The House of Service"

Quick, Efficient  
Printing Service  
the Specialty of  
THE BUREAU PRESS  
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Voiles and Gingham  
Samples given on request; the  
most extensive and beautiful  
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**G. FOX & COMPANY**  
Extraordinary op-  
portunities for sav-  
ing on Ladies' Suits,  
Coats, Dolmans and  
Dresses in our  
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TABLE LINENS ART LINENS  
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Consult us at your pleasure

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MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES  
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MAN and two daughters, school age, desire Christian home. East End or Wilkensburg preferred. Call ARNOLD, Phone Grant 4400.

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Everything for the Garden, Farm, Greenhouse and Lawn  
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3844 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.  
Exclusive East Side Family Home  
COMPLETELY FURNISHED  
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Table d'Hôte Dinner, 6 to 8 P. M., \$1.25  
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W. S. FLENNER, Manager

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For Ladies and Gentlemen  
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Home Made Pastries Our Specialty  
MAYTOLLE & McMULLEN, Props.

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Type Setting and Electrotypes for Advertisers  
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Phone Tupper—27 Years Experience  
LAKEWOOD, O.

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Ladies Practice Thrift  
This Season by Purchasing  
Your Wearing Apparel at  
HANK'S The Smart Style Popular Price Store

MAIN STREET, COR. 12TH  
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THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM  
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame  
4TH & RACE

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Time now to begin picking them—the sheer and dainty ones you'll want to make up into cool frocks for hot days.

Nowhere in Toledo will you find more or prettier ones than in this store—white ones or printed in the most gorgeous colorings—just as you please.

Plenty of the serviceable and practical ones, too, for making little folks' things.

WASH GOODS DEPT. SECOND FLOOR  
The Thompson Hudson Co.

## DAINTY LINGERIE

KING'S SHOP  
503-505 Madison Avenue  
Northern National Bank Building

## DAINTY LINGERIE

THE ESTHER MERRILL SHOP  
534 Arden Avenue  
Between Parkwood and Scottwood

## The Reliable Laundry

Dry Cleaning Company  
Family Washings, Finish or rough-dried, our specialty.  
Our dry cleaning is absolutely perfect.  
Home 2288 Bell. A. P. Wunderlich, Mgr.

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VICTROLAS AND RECORDS  
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## EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH TEACHERS  
CONFERBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England — The Easter meeting of the National Union of Teachers has come and gone. Possibly there has never been a greater assembly of delegates than gathered this year at Cheltenham on the eve of Good Friday. Not that the business of the conference began then; the days before Easter Monday were days of rest. But the attractions of the town and surrounding country, especially after the difficult years of war, had it all their own way. There were the Cotswold heights to climb, and Seven Springs—where the Thames is said to rise—offered its own secret charm. Moreover, weather that was almost summary enhanced the delight of the many drives to old-world villages in the neighborhood.

This was the third conference to be held at Cheltenham; and those who had attended the first—it was held in that town in 1888—were able to tell of a gathering of far less importance in the public eye, when membership of the union was less than one-seventh of the present figure. If any proof were needed of the progress made in those 30 years, it was afforded by the presence this year at Cheltenham of more than 250 representatives of local authorities, in addition to the teachers—those local authorities which had not even come into existence at the former date.

## Board President's Message

One disappointment awaited the delegates. The president of the Board of Education was detained by urgent ministerial business in London, and could not attend the conference. In expressing the regret of those present that Mr. Fisher was unable to be with them, Sir James Yoxall, as secretary, wrote: "No Minister of Education has before evoked such confidence, approval, and enthusiasm as yourself." Every one who remembers the strained conditions between the Education Department and the body of teachers in public elementary schools, which existed in the eighties under Robert Lowe's code, will give thanks for this eulogy of its chief and for the present comparatively harmonious relations of officials and teaching staff. It would not any longer be possible to say, as did President Pope to that first Cheltenham gathering of teachers, "Misery is the badge of all our tribe."

Besides the question of salaries, which always claims the close attention of conferences, the question of the supply of teachers was on this occasion given a prominent position in the proceedings. It was remarkable, too, that the motion put forward by a former president (Mr. W. B. Steer), on behalf of the executive, was not affirmed until it had been considerably strengthened. The point deserves close attention.

According to the original wording, the resolution ran as follows: "This conference affirms that it is possible to secure an adequate supply of suitable candidates for the teaching profession only by raising the status of the profession, to achieve which it is necessary to establish the following conditions: (1) Scale of salaries of an adequate professional standard; (2) The establishment of Whitley committees in connection with the education service; (3) An assured avenue of promotion to the higher branches of the education service."

## Resolutions Discussed

Right in the center of this resolution Mr. W. W. Hill proposed to take out the words, "the following conditions," and to replace them by, "it upon a self-governing basis with full partnership in administration; the following reforms being urgently needed as steps toward this end." The effect of the amendment was, therefore, to make the conditions (1) (2) and (3), only steps in a much larger reform, which seeks to establish the teaching profession upon a self-governing basis and to give to it a full share in that administrative control which has hitherto been divided between the Board of Education and the local education authorities.

In a remarkably vigorous speech the proposer of the amendment pointed out that teachers had no control over their professional careers. It was not so, he said, with doctors or lawyers. Before a doctor could begin to practice, he must be registered by his own council, a council of his own peers. If a doctor misbehaved, he was struck off the register not by any external authority, but by a jury of his equals. Teachers were selected, examined, and hall-marked by external authorities. The Board of Education gave them their certificates; the Board of Education took them away. He was all for Whitley committees, if that meant full partnership, but if they were simply advisory bodies, they were useless. The argument that the public supplied the money, and therefore must be in control, was today being challenged on all hands. There were two sides to any enterprise—especially in educational services—the financial side and the human side, and money, and the professional skill. Since both were essential, why should one partner in the concern have the whole control?

## Committee Scope Considered

The second of the amendment was a Bradford teacher (Alderman M. Conway). A point of special interest in his speech was the reference to advice tendered the previous evening by the director of education for Manchester (Mr. Spurling Hey). At a sectional meeting on Tuesday, said Alderman Conway, they had had the

case for acceptance of advisory committees by the teachers put to them by a really clever man, who told them frankly that in accepting such committees the teachers would have no executive power. In stating that, Mr. Spurling Hey was stating the opinion of the associated education committees (the local education authorities) who had decided that that was what was to be offered to them. Now, and in connection with the changes of education arising under the new act, was the time for teachers to say that they, as well as the Board of Education, the education committees, and the chief officials, were associated on equal terms in the work of education, and that they were not going to be deprived of their rightful inheritance and remain mere salary earners.

In spite of a speech by one of the members of the executive (Mr. Powell), pointing out that, in his opinion, the issue of syndicalism was involved in this question, and that the Whitley committees were not the feeble, foolish things they had been told they were, the amendment was carried on a show of hands. So large was the majority that though a division was claimed, the necessary support of 100 could not be obtained. The resolution as amended was thereupon carried.

Taken in connection with the present attitude of Labor, this vote of the teachers' delegates is significant. One other subject discussed at the conference deserves a much fuller treatment than can here be given to it. The way in which the problem of continuation schools should be dealt with was considered at an afternoon session. Sir Cyril Cobb, M. P. (chairman of the London Education Committee), presided, and there was a large attendance of teachers and officials of education committees.

## Sir Cyril Cobb's Remarks

The chairman observed that while all education authorities were more or less familiar with the provision of central schools, secondary schools, trade schools, or voluntary evening classes, for young persons above 14 years of age, the compulsory day continuation schools contemplated by the Act of 1918 were beyond their experience. Even if the education authorities had the good will of parents and employers to begin with, they had yet to get the right side of the young people who at present were a good deal out of hand. All kinds of experiments should be tried, and he trusted the Board of Education would give them a good deal of freedom in making such experiments.

The day continuation school was something much more than a question of 320 hours' instruction a year in something which the young person chose. Around the school there ought to center a good deal of that social activity—work which now was being dissipated among a very large number of organizations, social, philanthropic, and religious—which interested the child. It would be necessary to use all kinds of temporary buildings, until they knew more about the best conditions for these schools as to size and arrangement. There would be no wisdom in building large barrack schools for 1900 to 2000 juveniles, when it might turn out that smaller schools would be more useful.

Then again, said Sir Cyril Cobb, what was going to happen in the country parts? Were they to have small day continuation schools in the villages? Surely not. He believed that the tendency in the rural districts would be to make use of the alternative in the act, and to have young persons instructed full time up to the age of 16. There might in fact be something in the nature of consolidated rural schools to which the pupils were brought by conveyance, as was done in some of the American states.

A new turn was given to the discussion by Major Gray, M. P. (education secretary of the union), who said that the alternative of full-time instruction up to 16 would be a strong incentive to parents in towns also. That would be particularly the case where reasonable facilities for full-time sound education were provided by the local authority. Such an arrangement might be preferred by many to 320 hours a year attendance at continuation schools from 14 to 18.

It was clear from these and other speeches that it is yet too early to say what the effect of the Education Act 1918 will be in many directions; indeed, throughout the whole conference there was a note of expectancy, of much hope and yet of uncertainty, which even had Mr. Fisher been present, he would have been unable to dispel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO  
RAISE STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire — New Hampshire's new Board of Education, created under the provisions of the Americanization law, has voted to raise the teaching standards of public schools by providing that no teacher may be employed in any public school in the State until the teacher has passed an examination provided by the board, taken sufficient preparatory instruction in teaching and received a certificate to teach from the state commissioner of education. Teachers now employed are allowed one year in which to fit themselves for the new standards and the examinations.

The average wage of grade teachers in this State is at present \$82 a month for men and \$51 for women. In high schools the average for a head master is only \$1425 and for women high school teachers, \$721 a year. The average number of pupils in a school is 25.

Three-fourths of the pupils go to public schools, one-fourth to church schools, mostly French Roman Catholic schools. The average school year is 34 weeks, but the new board has set a minimum of 36.

AMERICAN TEACHING  
IN PHILIPPINES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is natural and quite in harmony with the spirit of American institutions, which give to education the lofty position it deserves, to think of American educational efforts in behalf of the Filipinos as having begun at almost the very date when the United States first took over the government of the archipelago. Furthermore, it is also but natural, and almost logical, to associate the general rebellion of the Filipinos in the first years of common intercourse, which followed so promptly the American occupation, with the Spanish-American War, and in some strange way as being connected therewith, or at least a consequence thereof.

But both inferences would be incorrect; both independently or as being in some way inter-related. It was manifestly impossible for the first United States Philippine Commission, upon its arrival at Manila, at once to take any active part whatever in the general educational scheme; because of the still unsettled political and social state of the islands, which would have made it dangerous to send civilian teachers even a few miles away from Manila; and absolutely hazardous to go for residence into those interior districts, even of Luzon, whence there were constantly coming earnest and pathetic appeals for modern education.

As to the rebellion, it seems hardly to have been realized by any writers that its seeds were planted long before there was a thought of rupture between the United States of America and Spain; while the idea that the former would come into possession of the entire group of the Philippine archipelago, if mooted, could but have been ridiculed as the vapors of a diseased imagination.

## Early Murmurings

Yet for many years before 1898, the educated Filipinos had murmured against the power of the religious orders in both official and civilian circles, and they had openly (with the very best of reasons) complained that the priests, whose numbers were steadily connected with those orders in all but mental capacity, were amassing fortunes at the expense of the Filipinos, the money being sent to Spain for permanent investment; thus impoverishing the colony.

Open resistance to this robbery broke out in the early years of the last decade of the nineteenth century and had nearly been successful; it being the ambition of the Filipinos not only to rid themselves of the blood-suckers and their satellites, but to throw off all allegiance to Spain.

Looked at in one way, not unfairly critical, this desire speaks anything but well for those turbulent Filipinos, because it betrays total lack of appreciation of all the Spaniards, officials and religious teachers, had done (and it was by no means insignificant) in elevating them from a condition of almost barbarism to one of considerable culture. Then, too, it may be remarked incidentally that some have considered it most fortunate for the Filipinos that they were unsuccessful in obtaining entire independence at that time; because had they thrown off the yoke of Spain and expelled all her military, it would have been but a short time until Japan—under some pretext—had annexed the whole archipelago, to rule it with such a firm military grip as to preclude forever any such thing as independence.

As it is, it has been hinted that Japan is now more than willing to wait until the United States has poured into the Philippines a few more hundreds of millions of dollars of government funds or private investments to make the plum all the richer for plucking. It is well for the Filipinos—impatient to have the United States withdraw all suzerainty and leave them to walk unaided on their own feet—to ponder these probabilities most seriously.

## Revolutionary Events

In 1896, the Kapitunans, members of the secret revolutionary society which had been organized in 1892 for the express purpose of expelling the Spaniards and overthrowing the Spanish Government, rose in open rebellion at Cavite, near Manila, with Emilio Aguinaldo at their head. Although the rebellion was not absolutely crushed, yet it was not successful; and instead of numerous executions and imprisonments, as we should almost naturally expect, in December, 1896, Aguinaldo and 35 of his chiefs were allowed to retire to Hong Kong; but soon as the United States declared war against Spain, Aguinaldo was brought back to Manila and, raising an army of natives, cooperated with the American forces in expelling the Spanish officials and troops, as well as in subduing all native discontent at the change of ownership.

But it was most unfortunate for the Filipinos that, after the defeat of Spain and the ceding of the Philippine Islands to the United States, a serious rupture occurred between the two groups of leaders, American and Filipino. When Aguinaldo and the other native leaders first recognized the Americans as the liberators of their country from the galling yoke of Spain and the religious orders, they professed to have understood that the United States would immediately transfer the archipelago and its government into their hands, retire to the United States, and have nothing more to do with the Philippines than lending moral and sentimental aid in helping the Filipinos to take their place in the world as an independent nation. In the light of history of the past two decades and of the exact knowledge we now have of how nearly bankrupt the Philip-

pinos were in 1898, this ambition was simply absurd.

When it was learned that the United States had no such plan in mind, Aguinaldo and his associates (Jan. 23, 1899) proclaimed an independent republic, which they called "Viscaya," and—armed with the very weapons the United States had previously supplied to use in driving out the Spaniards, but had neglected to take away—attacked the Americans.

The "Filipino Insurrection" spread to all parts of the archipelago and caused terrible loss of life, more from disease than in actual battle; but with the capture of Aguinaldo (April 11, 1900) and his banishment to Guam, trouble rapidly subsided and the American rule was firmly established, except as to the Moros, who were conquered, rather by kindness than by force of arms, only a few years ago.

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, the purchase of the Philippine Islands, and the transfer thereof to the United States of America, it was assumed (but without any warrant) by the Filipinos that the United States Government would carry out those Philippine plans for the expulsion of the friars and even that autonomy would be granted. With the interesting political and martial conflicts which followed, it is not expedient to deal further here; but he who desires to know the details of the very beginnings of what will be—in all probability—before many years, the recognized Philippine or Filipino Nation, should read the record of events from 1898 to 1900, most carefully; and the first report of the United States Philippine Commission gives the needed information, while many writers have told the story in popular ways.

## Under Governor Taft

Under the first civil Governor, the Hon. (afterward President) William H. Taft, July 4, 1901, until June 30, 1904, a system of public education according to American methods was actually begun and has been strictly followed ever since. We have quite recently had unpleasant reason to draw a contrast between American educational efforts in the Far East and those of another government who have been clamoring for the eradication of all racial distinction. Concerning the late, and not yet ended, disturbances in Chosen (Korea), the Japanese civil administrator seems to have admitted that there were certain more or less grievances which had irritated the Koreans; and he is quoted as having said, "So far as Korean dissatisfaction with the treatment of Korean (Japanese) officials is concerned, there is something in their (Koreans) complaint; but the difference existing between the Japanese and the Korean officials in the degree of education they received must be taken into due consideration." Which is based upon truth; but Mr. Yamagata did not mention a further complaint of the Koreans, in the conclusion, that far more educational facilities are afforded the Japanese residing in Chosen than the Chosenese. The census taken at the end of 1916 gave the Chosenese population at 16,648,129; while the Japanese (excluding the officers and men of the army) was only 320,938. Japanese army officers almost invariably leave their children at home, while the privates (conscripts) are too young to have children of school age; therefore we may properly take those figures for our comparison. The sum appropriated for the education of Japanese in Chosen, in the latest budget available, was 339,660 yen; that for the Chosenese was 602,888 yen. This confirms the statement that education in Chosen is not impartial; but is mainly intended to make the Chosenese "loyal and good subjects of Imperial Japan."

Contrast this with the statement recently made by Governor-General Harrison: "Shortly before I sailed, I signed a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for a free public education system, which will offer its advantages to every child in the islands." The purpose of the United States is to civilize and educate all the inhabitants of the islands to make them citizens, not necessarily of the United States, but of the Philippines, and this without one spark of discrimination.

## The American Teacher

A former Governor-General who praised the efficiency and zeal of the Americans who had gone to the Philippines for the benefit of the archipelago in its widest sense, wound up by saying: "But, after all, the best of them all is the American teacher," and this is not overpraise. When one meets the Philippine teachers in Japan, who were formerly so eager for their ambition to uplift the people, one is promptly impressed by their appearance, which indicates most unmistakably, and, too, most pathetically, that the rest and change are needed because of hard work in a trying climate.

There are hundreds of these men and women teachers in the Philippines, and the perfect unanimity with which they work is a refreshing sign of their ambition to uplift the people amongst whom they are briefly residing. Two satisfactory evidences of their success are the insistent calls from all sections for more such friends and teachers; and the fact that there are now hundreds of Filipino teachers who have been trained by the Americans until they themselves are now able to teach, not altogether in the primary schools, either, for some have developed competence to take charge of advanced classes.

The American educational scheme is now thoroughly systematized; the whole country is divided into school districts, usually corresponding geographically to a province, over which is placed a superintendent whose duties are primarily educational, of course, but the theory of "a sound mind in a strong body" is now such a conspicuous feature of the commission's creed, that the superintendent must see to it that the teachers, men

or women, in primary, middle, or higher school who betray symptoms of lassitude or breaking down, are speedily given the opportunity and means for pulling themselves together.

## Manual Training

Another estimable feature of the work of the American teachers in the Philippines is the catholic character of that work. While the mind is properly receiving first attention, the hands are not neglected. A few years ago, an American educationist who visited the islands for the express purpose of reporting upon educational results, wrote: "The great mass of public school pupils are children of the poor or lowest classes. What will instruction do for them? Will it, as we hope, make them independent producers, skilled workmen, intelligent citizens of their towns, free them from debts, raise their standard of life, elevate their moral character? This is the final test of the service, the standard by which this system of public instruction must in the end be judged. I must admit that whether or not the public schools will do all this, we cannot say." (Thwing, "Education in the Far East.")

If Dr. Thwing were to revisit the Philippines today and carefully inspect the private and general system of instruction, he would most certainly amend his former opinion. While the wealthy, and especially those who are Roman Catholics, as a rule send their children to private schools, even Romanists do not object to giving their children the full benefit of the government schools. As to the influence upon the populace of other than purely pedagogical lines, there is no question as to the success achieved in every one of the ways he enumerated.

EDUCATION GROWS  
IN TASMANIABy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—The gross expenditure of the Education Department of Tasmania has greatly increased during the past five years, and the cause is not far to seek. The activities of this department have been multiplied by the establishment of model schools for the training of teachers, new types of infant schools, and by the extension of technical schools and the inauguration of state high schools. Increased cost in material, repairs, rents, fuel, and so on, must also be taken into account.

The department has, in fact, virtually remodeled and built up, as it were, a carefully planned edifice for the housing of a bigger scheme of education, both as regards the teachers and the children. Heating, lighting, and ventilation have been fully reorganized and brought up to date. The old backless forms and long desks have given place to straight-backed benches and chairs and sloping individual desks. The latest apparatus has been installed in most of the Tasmanian schools; the apparatus for handicrafts being made, whenever possible, by the handicrafts and technical students themselves.

## Teaching and Method

The improvement, however, does not lie solely in concrete forms of bricks and mortar. Teaching and method are receiving very special attention on the part of the department, and all whom it may concern. Cooperation on the part of parent, teacher, and child is felt to be essential. The parent, for example, should be interested in the child's school life; in order to stimulate keenness on the part of the parent and child in the regular attendance at school, the local papers have adopted a plan for the periodical publication of figures relating to average and percentage attendance for each month. A healthy spirit of competition amongst the schools is thus set up and individual zeal is brought into play.

With regard to the training of teachers, a new development in the segregation of the infant and first-class schools has led to quite an individual course of training. In the early years of the war, a model infant school was established at the Elizabeth Street Training School, as a training ground for specialized work among infant teachers. The school comprises preparatory and first classes, the whole being graded into four sections. The department is under the control of Miss Amy Rowntree. According to the report recently issued by the Education Department of Tasmania, this school has, apart from its work in training teachers, demonstrated that such an organization results in higher efficiency, and to a large extent overcomes the problem of retardation which has long vexed this department. The increase in the attendance of the larger schools, and the absence of male assistants, not yet returned from the scene of war, combine to render the first-class schools unwieldy, so that it is almost impossible to give adequate attention to the preparatory and first classes. It has been decided, therefore, to establish separate infant departments, on the lines of this model infant school, in all first-class schools where the average attendance exceeds 600, and to place in charge women specially trained in infant work.

It has now been recognized that the problems confronting the teacher of a small school are of a different character from those of the class teacher in a large school. In order to offer teachers of such schools opportunities of observing and discussing these special points, lectures on the subject have been held in all the model county schools. A good percentage of teachers have availed themselves of this help and have spent profitable evenings at the lectures, returning to

their duties imbued with higher ideals and a zest to attain them.

## Value of Manual Training

In addition to the above, four schools of instruction were held by Lieutenant Webb, to enable teachers to qualify as instructors in junior cadet training, 185 out of 209 candidates, passing the tests required by the Defense Department. Passes in commercial subjects, cookery, woodwork, and drill certificates, are realized to be of primary importance. The value of manual training has been discovered by modern educationists to be something deeper than the mere handling of a tool. Constructiveness, ingenuity, and the power of working to a plan, are all encouraged by manual training. Habits of patience, neatness, and accuracy are developed by it. Such has been the invariable experience of inspectors and teachers in the technical schools. The scheme, therefore, of incorporating much of this work in the elementary schools should have—its having—very beneficial results. Paper folding and modeling, clay modeling, basket-weaving and chip carving may be taught to the younger children, just as needlework is to quite baby girls. Carpentry, wood-carving, metal-work, cooking and domestic economy are better suited perhaps to older children.

Apart from the value of the training, as indicated above, there is an obvious, practical reason for early manual culture in the Tasmanian schools; to wit, the fact that the majority of the children, on leaving the primary schools, go straight into employment, skilled or unskilled, or into work at home—in all of which manual training gives the greatest possible value. In the most up-to-date schools, oral instruction and blackboard demonstration are given in conjunction with the manual work itself.

Literary training, and the cultivation of a taste for books, and of the artistic senses generally, are, however, not neglected. Besides music, part singing, and drawing lessons, some of the schools of this State have organized literary societies and Dickens classes, while school magazines and libraries obtain in most. At the close of last year 354 schools in Tasmania were returned as having libraries, for which thanks are due to the Victoria League, which provides parcels of books for the use of country schools.

A word of praise is due in conclusion to the capital organization in Tasmania which provides for the education of children resident in sparsely populated districts and in places too far distant from a state school. These schools, 61 in number last year, are subsidized by the Education Department under the following conditions: Two or more families must cooperate to engage a teacher who will receive a subsidy at the rate of \$5 per pupil per annum, calculated upon the monthly attendance up to a maximum of 10 pupils. Seven hundred and fifty-two children, in various outlying parts of the State, who would have been otherwise without education, have so far benefited by this scheme. The department also provides for the conveyance of the children to and from school by boat, vehicle, or train. To the settlers in the back blocks this is a great boon.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England — One of the most welcome results of the cooperation between America and Great Britain in the European conflict has been the reception of 2000 officers and men from the United States Army into the universities of the United Kingdom. All these students, it is understood, here had at least two years' training at one or other of the American universities. At Cambridge 200 have already gone into residence at the various colleges for a special course of studies until the end of June. At Birmingham University a batch of 75 are to take a three months' course, studying in any one of the departments which makes a special appeal to them. To produce as intimate an association as possible with residents in the city, it is proposed to have a scheme of hospitality somewhat similar to that which has been developed by the Birmingham Rotary Club for American and other soldiers.

General Lord Cavan, who played such an important part in the final advance upon the Italian front, visited his old school, Eton College. Needless to say, he had a great reception. The captain of the school expressed the gratitude of the boys for the opportunity of honoring one who had done things worthy of an Old Etonian. In his reply Lord Cavan said that he had served under three former members of the school—Plumer, Rawlinson, and Byng. He had been in all three armies at different times, and they had taught him a great deal. Nor could he forget what he owed to those sons of Eton whose imperishable memory was his constant reminder of the good he had never failed him or any other leader.

Turning back to his school days, the general produced much laughter by referring to "a villain with a black beard" who temporarily rejected him for the school volunteer corps. "Five feet three and a bit—come again next fall," said the exacting sergeant major. During the holidays he (Lord Cavan) grew the extra bit, joining the E. C. R. V. exactly at 5 ft. 4 in. The commanding officer was kind enough to make him a corporal, then sergeant, and lastly color-sergeant, so that he began his career in the ranks, and had gone through all the necessary steps before becoming an officer in the first grenadier regiment of the foot guards. Lord Cavan ended his speech with the time-honored salutation, "Floreat Etona!"

THE NORMALIENS  
ABROADBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France — The international intercourse of the universities of France and its allies has been carried on even during the war, by the sending of a certain number of young French women teachers to the universities and colleges of the United States. Now that things are settling down, this practice will be enlarged. In a world which begins to recognize itself as a society of nations, those whose mission it is to form the characters of the young will be obliged, even more than in the past, to enter into close relations with foreign peoples, and to inform themselves as to methods of education in countries beyond their own borders.

This intercourse can easily be arranged, as Mr. Elie Reynier, professor of the Normal School of Privas, shows conclusively in the last number of the *Manuel Général*. Each one of the normal schools of teachers in France could send one of its best scholars during his or her last school year to the United States, either as a traveler or to remain in some school. Thus each year 160 teachers, men and women, would come back to France, having seen for themselves the great allied republic and its schools. This organization would not cost much, especially if an exchange system between French and American schools were set afoot.

Scholastic relations between France and Great Britain, France and Italy, and France and Spain could also be established in a similar way.

So far as Italy and Spain are concerned, it would only be necessary to utilize the institutions which have been created a few years since by the University of Grenoble, which organized a French Institute at Florence, and by the University of Toulouse, which has become the center of intellectual commerce with Spain.

If this program be thoroughly carried out, in a few years there will be an élite of young teachers of both sexes well acquainted with the foreign countries which were associated with France in the great war for the liberty of nations. How much better would this be than an acquaintanceship founded upon descriptions in books or a vague pedagogic international correspondence. It is to be hoped that the Minister of Public Instruction will see the possibility of adding to his budget the few millions of francs which will be necessary for the carrying out of this project.

WORKINGS OF DENVER  
OPPORTUNITY SCHOOLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado — Opportunity School, one of the public schools of Denver, Colorado, is truly all that its name implies. Unlike other schools, no fixed courses are prescribed, but the school adjusts itself to the needs of those who come to be taught. It is open day and night. There is no age limit, no entrance examinations required, no references needed. The only question the prospective student must answer is, "What can we do for you?"

An unskilled laborer, a man past middle age, came to the principal one day with the statement, "I don't know anything. I want to learn something." He could neither read nor write, and knew practically nothing of arithmetic. He was put in the "ungraded school," where each student is given individual help until a group is found in which he can work. This man attended the night school for two years, learning to read, write, spell, and do practical arithmetic. At the end of the two years he was able to qualify as foreman in a laundry, and while attending the school he was earning a living.

Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and various trades is given, and some of these departments have become so popular that it has been necessary to limit classes to those persons in greatest need of help, and this was done only when the crowded condition made it impossible to accommodate more students.

The work of the school is not confined to instruction alone. A part of its business is to get in touch with the employers of the working people attending school, that the energy and ambition of such students may be appreciated. A young girl, uneducated, employed in a packing house, entered night classes of Opportunity School, taking up work in shorthand and typewriting, along with other studies. She showed unusual ability, and in a very short time mastered the work undertaken.

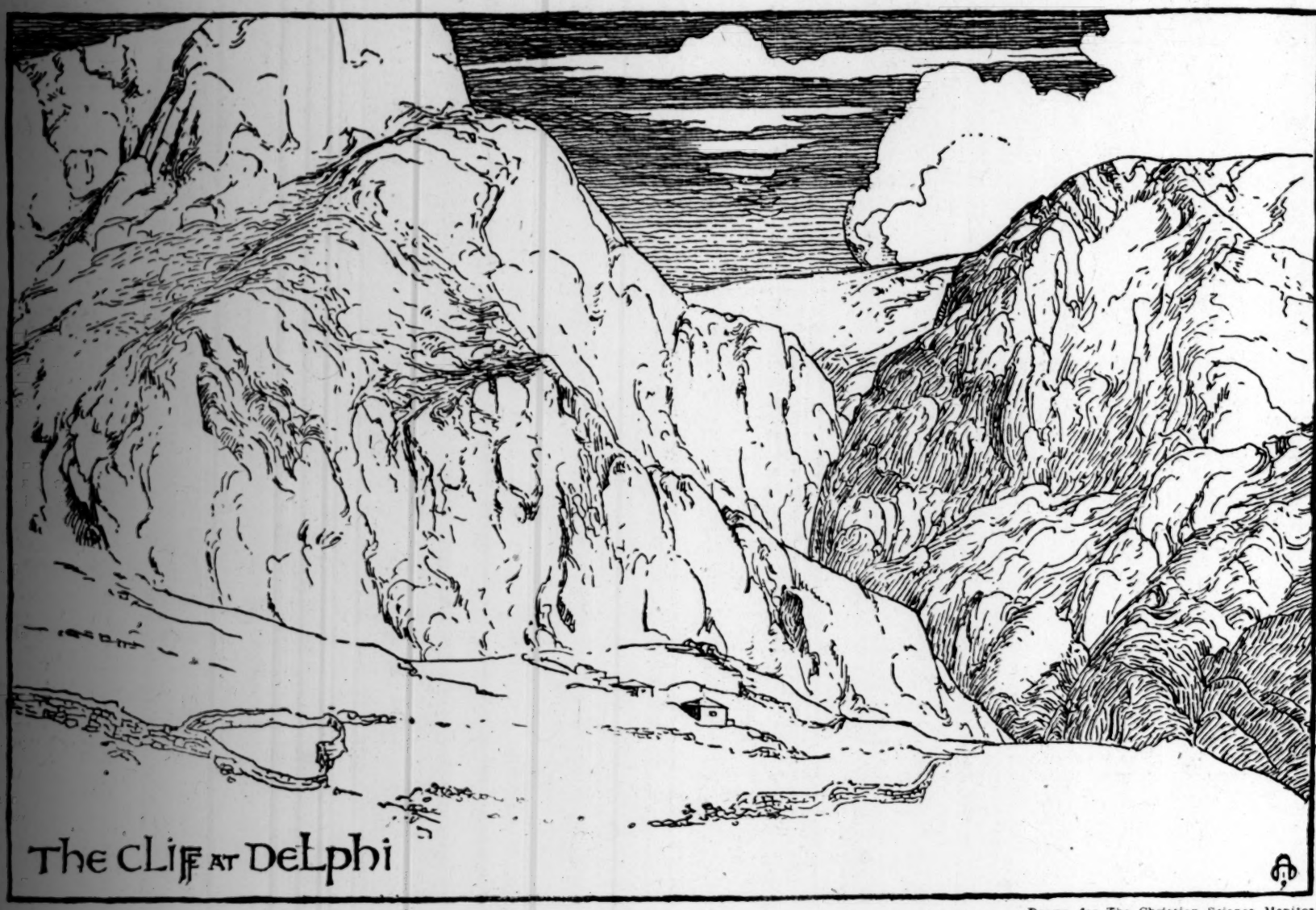
Then the principal telephoned the manager of the plant in which the girl was employed, and asked him if he knew that he had a very bright young woman doing hard labor in one of his departments, going on to tell him the result of the girl's efforts in night school. The next evening the young woman told the principal that a wonderful thing had happened—the manager had offered her a position in his office at a greatly increased salary.

Classes in citizenship are maintained especially for the benefit of foreigners. They are taught our form of government and high ideals of community life, and given a sane view have been prepared for the examinations required before becoming naturalized citizens.

Mr. Carlos M. Cole, superintendent of Denver's city schools, and Miss Emily Griffith, principal of Opportunity School, are responsible for the success of this unusual but common-sense way of offering education to those not fortunate enough to receive it through the ordinary public schools.



## THE HOME FORUM



The Cliff at Delphi

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## June in a Devonshire Lane

In May, when all things are growing, "no chronicler can tell more than a fraction of the story of the lanes," Eden Phillpotts writes in "My Devon Year." Then comes June, when all Nature is in lyric, when constellations of great and lesser starry stitchwort shine from little blue skies of speedwells, when buttercups and silver-weed below and goldcloves and cinquefoil above, make royal color, and when the grasses shake out plumes and feathers, sprays and drooping panicles of flowers. The graceful avens blossom now, and the wood-strawberry that never sleeps has already set her fruit.

"At this season the western sun searches our lanes in the long evenings, and reveals new beauties among the dwellers there. Before twilight, at the evening of the birds, it touches

the snowy field-rose to glory and the dog-rose and musk-mallow to red-gold; it warms the unnumbered greens of hedgerow and of tree; it causes the dusky nettles to shine, and lights the great and little docks' inflorescence into tapers of ruddy flame; it turns the pale willow-herb to a deeper hue, and burns here and there upon delicate living things in the nooks and crannies of the earth. Down the green tunnels its level beam awakens harmony of shadows barred with light. Then the sun sets and the last song is sung; the west glows like an opal; darkness under no gray cowl of cloud, but merely in semblance of tempered day, holds night for a little while; a star is reflected like a diamond in the pond among the cresses and forget-me-nots; and, northerly, the sun, eager to shine upon these good places again, steals along under the edge of the mountains to the east, while telltale silver upon the sky marks his way beneath the horizon.

"I question if there be a scentless blossom. We only smell a little, and our sense in this sort is on a par with our knowledge; but among the excellent contrivances of flowering plants it may be that scent has a greater part than we can prove in summoning their winged, hymeneal servants. The glittering hives are busy here, and the drone and undersong of them comes to the ear at any moment when the birds are silent. The honey-gatherers make varied music, from the organ-note of the humble-bee to the higher-pitched song of the hive workers. They leave few flowers untended; toll at the next blossom to that whereon vanessa opens her fairy wings; labor in the heart of the roses; tumble upon the golden tutsan; test the dandelion and convolvulus, the lurid spikes of stachys, and the sprays of the vetches all purple and gold. They scatter the may and cherry, and break down the frail petals of the blue-eyed flax. By night the bright flies and bees and butterflies cease from their cares, and then comes the moth-time, and dim, soft things seek the white campion's nocturnal eyes, or the pale trumpets of the moon-creeper. Great shad-borne beetles boom past upon their business in the open; the sphinx-moth, passing like a mystery, the chrysalis makes its strange song; the bats squeak aloft and hunt the chafers around the fir trees. Dorebeetles maintain a crisp throb of sound, and the glow-worm lights a little lamp. . . . It trembles and twinkles along, touching the dew and the grass-blade and the wood-strawberry."

## Only a Bit of the Highway

Only a bit of the highway sunning itself on the hill.  
By it the beautiful river singing a song in the mill.

Only a bit of the highway I see as I sit  
And the valley is pleasant behind it  
And the valley is pleasant before.

People come out of the valley and into  
The valley they go.  
A shadow doth ferry the river, under a  
piloting crew. . . .

I know they are bearing their burdens  
As I know that I do mine,  
And I know that they have their  
gladness, no happier, heart, than  
thine. . . .

The shadow that ferried the river hath  
fallen asleep on the sea,  
And the river, unheard by the miller,  
is singing a song in me.

—Hiram Rich.

## Every Great Life

Every great life is an incentive to  
all other lives.—George William  
Curtis.

## Veiled in Delicate Pearly Tones

There is no doubt that the Greek mountains, like those of the Painted Desert and other American landscapes of especial beauty, owe their peculiar charm of color to the fact of their barrenness. Vegetation, unless it be of the cactus or other glaucous order, necessarily detracts from the purity of hue caused in clear atmosphere by perceiving pale-colored rock through considerable spaces of warm air. These amethyst and clear blue distances, becoming rosier as a rule as they approach the spectator, glow with their flame-like beauty partly on account of the constant movement of the air, and its changes of temperature, and partly because the rocky background is not interrupted by the heavier color of vegetation. The Greeks perceiving this quality of fire in the color, always implied it in their conception of Apollo, and indeed always in regard to blue and purple in a way that our more obtuse and crude sense of it cannot at first understand. It is probably true that in the actual perception of color as hue the Greeks were, like all primitive people, deficient toward the blue and purple end of the scale but they seem to have appreciated the fiery nature of the mountain blues as few other peoples have.

In "The Greek Painter's Art," Irene Weir remarks of Parnassus: "These mountains are bold masses of bare rock which, in the light, are veiled in delicate pearly tones of pink, amethyst, and warm lavender. In shadow they assume blue, pale violet, and deep purple hues. Back from their base rise the lofty twin peaks of Parnassus, smiling in the region of eternal snow and shot with the golden arrows of Apollo, who dwelt on this 'mount of song,' and who symbolized not only heaven-given light but all that was brilliant, joyous, 'terrible in its brightness' in the Greek mind."

## Deephaven Cronies

During the summer that Kate Lancaster and I spent at Deephaven, we made many desirable friends and acquaintances, besides those of whom I spoke in The Shore House. It was curious to notice in this quaint little fishing village, how clearly the gradations in society were defined. The place prided itself most upon having been long ago the residence of Governor Chantrey, who was a rich shipowner and East India merchant, and whose fame and magnificence was fabulous. . . . The elderly people, though laying claim to no slight degree of present consequence, modestly ignored it, and spoke with pride of the grand way in which living was carried on by their ancestors. The Deephaven families of old times. I think we were assured a hundred times that Governor Chantrey kept a valet, and his wife, Lady Chantrey, kept a maid, and that the governor had an uncle in England who was a baronet; and I believe this was the reason that our friends had such a deep interest in the affairs of the English nobility: they no doubt felt entitled to seats near the throne itself. . . . I am sure that if there were any relatives of the governor living in Deephaven they would receive far more deference than is consistent with a republican government. . . .

Deephaven has never recovered from the effects of the embargo of 1807, and a sand-bar has been steadily filling the mouth of the harbor. Though the fishing gives what occupation there is for the inhabitants, it is by no means sufficient to draw custom from abroad. But nobody in Deephaven cares for excitement, and if some one once in a while has the low taste to prefer a more active life, he is obliged to go elsewhere in search of it, and is spoken of afterward with kind pity. I well remember the Widow Moses said to me in speaking of a misguided nephew of hers, "I never could see what could a sot him out to leave so many privileges and

so way off to Lynn, with all them children, too. Why, they lived here no more than a cable's length from the meetin' house!"

But to go back to our first Sunday in church: it must be in vain to ask you to imagine our delight when we heard the tuning of a bass-viol in the gallery before service. There was also a violin and sometimes a flute, and a choir of men and women singers, though the congregation joined in the psalm-singing. Our pew was a square one by an open window looking seaward. We also had a full view of all the congregation, and we watched the people coming in with great interest. The Deephaven aristocracy came with stately step up the aisle; this was all the chance there was for displaying their dignity in public. . . . The girls and young women adorned themselves in what they believed to be the latest fashion, but the elderly women were usually relics of old time in manner and dress. They wore thin, soft silk gowns that must have been brought over the sea years upon years before, and wide collars fastened with pins holding a lock of hair. They had big black bonnets, some of them with stiff capes. They treasured large rusty lace veils of scraggly pattern, and sometimes, on pleasant Sundays wore white China-crape shawls. . . . Our friends always wore black mitts on warm Sundays, and carried neat little bags on their arms, containing a precisely folded handkerchief and a frugal luncheon of caraway seeds or red and white peppermints. . . .

There were two or three old sailors who sat near us. They had a curiously ancient look, as if they might have belonged to the crew of the Mayflower, or have even cruised about with the Northern in the times of Harold Harfager. They had been blown about by so many winter winds, and so browned by summer suns and wet by salt spray, that their hands and faces looked like leather with a few deep folds instead of wrinkles. . . . They sat solemnly at the heads of their pews and looked unflinchingly at the minister when they were not dozing, and they sang with voices like the howl of the wind, with an occasional deep note or two.

We often heard quaint words and expressions which we had never known anywhere else but in old books. There was a great deal of sea-lingo in use; indeed, we learned a great deal ourselves, and used it afterward, to the amusement of our friends; but there were also peculiar provincialisms, and among the people who lived on the lonely farms inland, we often heard words we had noticed in Chaucer, and had to study out in the literature class. Everything in Deephaven was more or less influenced by the sea; the minister spoke oftener of Peter and his fisherman-companions, and prayed most earnestly every Sunday morning for those that go down to the sea in ships. He made frequent allusions and drew numerous illustrations of a similar kind, and indeed I am in doubt whether, if the Bible had been written wholly in inland countries, it would have been much valued in Deephaven. —Sarah Orne Jewett.

## Heroism in the Line of Duty

The British Navy may well have ceased to count its victories. It is rich beyond the wildest dreams of success and fame. . . . It is too great for mere pride. It should make the seamen of today humble in the secret of their hearts and indomitable in their unspoken resolution. In all the records of history there has never been a time when a victorious fortune has been so faithful to men making war upon the sea. And it must be confessed that on their part they knew how to be faithful to their victorious fortune. . . . And for the inspiration of this high constancy they were indebted to Lord Nelson alone. Whatever earthly affection he aban-

doned, or grasped, the great admiral was always, before all, beyond all, a lover of fame. . . . It was this ardor which made him great. . . . There have been great officers before—Lord Hood, for instance, whom he himself regarded as the greatest sea officer England ever had. A long succession of great commanders opened the sea to the vast range of Nelson's genius. His time had come; and, after the great sea officers, the great naval tradition passed into the keeping of a great man. Not the least glory of the navy is that it understood Nelson. Lord Hood trusted him. . . . Earl St. Vincent put into his hands, untrammelled by orders, a division of his fleet, and Sir Hyde Parker gave him two more ships at Copenhagen than he had asked for. So much for the chiefs; the rest of the navy surrendered to him their devoted affection, trust, and admiration. . . . In a few years he revolutionized, not the strategy or tactics of sea-warfare, but the very conception of victory itself. And this is genius. In that alone, through the fidelity of his fortune and the power of his inspiration, he stands unique amongst the leaders of fleets and sailors. He brought heroism into the line of duty. —Joseph Conrad.

## Ruskin's Ideal

John Ruskin is, for our children of the nineteenth century, the figure which best represents the spirit of social reform as it struggled to life after the depression of the Napoleonic wars, found expression in the middle of the century, and became dominant at its close. Ruskin himself called Carlyle his teacher, and this no doubt described the influence of a powerful upon a more receptive mind. Yet in its breadth and tenderness, its joy in all forms of life and beauty, the younger was, if not the greater, certainly the more persuasive and liberal nature. Of all his English contemporaries, the nearest to Ruskin is William Morris, who had the same joy in beauty, the same intense yearning for a Utopia of happy and loving people. But Ruskin is nearer the heart of the social movement, because he, more than Morris, criticized, and on the whole criticized soundly, the dogmas of political economy which were supposed to bar the way to social action of a remedial kind, and at the same time, unlike Morris, he avoided committing himself to one political solution and one organized party for carrying it through. . . . What he desired was that the higher ideal, the more comprehensive truth, should be raised from its obscurity and made the recognized canon of all social and economic action, both public and private. . . .

In quite recent years, especially in the first decade of this new century, many steps have been taken . . . which take us some degrees farther on the way to Ruskin's ideal, things which have in them also the germ of beauty of a fuller life. . . . Around better houses, pleasing as well as healthy, will grow the love of other beautiful things and a spirit of active happiness which must find its sphere in extending the welfare of others as well as its own. And already we are encouraged by the example of many such settlements with thousands of improved houses. . . . On the whole we may infer a large average gain without, at the one end of the scale, conspicuous genius, or, at the other, masses of degradation which disfigured our country a hundred years ago. There is an undoubted process of leveling up, and we may wait with confidence for new eminences to appear and wider vistas to open up. For such a view there is much to be said, but for any want of hope there is surely nothing. —F. S. Marvin.

## Evening

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray  
Had in her sober livery all things clad;  
Silence accompanied; for beast and bird,  
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,  
Were slunk; all but the wakeful nightingale;  
She all night long her amorous descant sung.  
Silence was pleased; now glowed the firmament  
With living sapphires. Hesperus, that led  
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,  
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,  
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,  
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.

## Emerson's Poems

Whether Emerson was conscious of this or not, it is certain that a large number of his poems possess both unity and continuity of a high order, and many of his shorter pieces are gems of artistic perfection, while a few rise above this and can only be compared with the noblest passages in English and German verse. Consider his tribute to Michael Angelo in "The Problem":

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,  
And groined the aisle of Christian Rome,  
Wrought in a sad sincerity,  
Himself from God he could not free;  
He builded better than he knew;  
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

This is in the grand manner. "The hand that rounded Peter's dome!" Did Milton write six better lines?—Frank Preston Stearns.

## Words Fitly Spoken

The ill-timed truth we might have kept—  
Whom knows how sharp it pierced  
And stung?  
The word we had not sense to say—  
Who knows how gladly it had rung?  
—Edward Rowland Sill.

## Practical Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE prayer is demonstrably practical, for it is an available help for every need that arises in daily experience. It is distinctively prayer that is put to useful purpose, prayer that is employed as Jesus used it to overcome discord, sickness, death, in fact all evil. Its present effects are so great and far-reaching that each one can see them and judge for himself; its methods are so simple that any unprejudiced seeker can master enough of it to prove its beneficence.

The practical application of prayer to the needs of humanity in no way detracts from the exalted character of Christian prayer. It does not debase prayer but exalts the seeker. Care is exercised in Christian Science not to attempt to bring spiritual concepts down to a materialistic level in order to prove that they are practical; but on the contrary the whole effect of scientific prayer is to bring customary thought to a higher, a spiritual standard and prove conclusively that the spiritual is the practical.

Since the healing efficacy of Christian Science was first proved by Mary Baker Eddy and she first stated this logical and demonstrable truth in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a remarkable change has occurred, at least in the United States. The plea of avowed Christians that the Golden Rule is not a practical standard for the conduct of business has largely given way to a useful application of this rule expressed in the popular business motto, Service First. In governmental affairs, especially international relations, the recognition and application in degree of the guidance of God as divine Principle is apparent. The brotherhood of man, which is a fundamental of Christianity, finds expression in a more nearly equal suffrage, improved conditions for labor, and a better understanding between employee and employer. Concrete evidence of better standards of living is seen in the requirements for pure foods and drugs, and the inhibition of the sale of habit-forming drugs and intoxicants.

The right thinking that has produced such progress is practical prayer and is in accord with the Principle of divine Science. Of proof, rather than mere profession of spiritual growth, Mrs. Eddy has written: "This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill." (Science and Health, p. 233.) The relationship of progress to the fulfillment of Christian requisites indicates that consistent practice is a vital element of practical prayer. The application of Christian Science proves that Christian living is practical prayer.

Christian Science is not in harmony with any conventional theory about the sufficiency of profession or blind belief for the attainment of salvation, or freedom and harmony. This Science reveals that profession must be fully supported by practice before harmony is attained, and that from mere belief the seeker must advance to demonstrable understanding before he proves his freedom as a child of God. Comparing Truth to gold, and the Christian to a gold seeker, may indicate the fallacy of prayer that is belief without understanding, and show the practicality of the prayer of spiritual understanding. According to popular theology, if the gold seeker profess his belief in the presence of gold on his claim, that profession will render him rich and happy. Christian Science teaches that the belief of the seeker must be based upon Principle, the facts of being, that he must support that belief or profession with scientific proof, and that the gold he gets, the Truth he demonstrates, enriches him. Because Truth is infinite, present everywhere and all the time, the gold of the Truth seeker is always at hand in limitless abundance and needs only to be appreciated, understood, utilized, to be available, for that eliminates error. The Christian Scientist, then, is not an alchemist who would transmute base metal into gold; he is a true scientist who perceives the ever-present gold of God's infinite goodness, and separating it in consciousness from the dross, the nothingness of that which seems to be apart from God, he proves the aliveness of good. Clearly, his prayer is not profession or petition, it is appreciation and utilization of good.

The characters of the Bible who stand out most prominently are those who understood best and most fully proved the practical, actual power of prayer. From the standpoint of Christianity the practicality of prayer is not an open question. Through prayer Jesus did essentially all the important things that mortals spend their lives trying to accomplish on a smaller scale and in an inferior way; besides all this, he did many other things that are generally considered so far beyond human ken that they have colored the popular estimate of all his works with the belief that they are supernatural. First, in the extent of the results accomplished and probably in importance, he conquered sin, healed disease and weakness of all kinds, and overcame death. Apparently he considered money of little importance, but he proved its control over it, so far as it seemed desirable. He fed multitudes from what seemed an insufficient supply and turned water into wine. He proved the

power of Mind to move the body, just as it moves thought, with an ease and speed that the fastest aeroplane does not rival. Apparently he applied the same law when he walked on the Sea of Galilee and joined his disciples in a storm-tossed ship, for John's Gospel records that, "Immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." No one else has equaled the usefulness or the magnitude of his accomplishments. Some avowed Christians try to avoid the issue by holding that his example is not practical now; but that is infidelity, for he declared that repetition of his works was proof of fidelity to his teaching.

Truly to pray is to draw near to God, to good, which leads away from evil. Repeating evil beliefs magnifies them and is harmful. Evil should receive only the intelligent denial that it is potent or real. Declaring what one knows is good, recognizing its supreme power as an expression of Principle, living consistently with that declaration, these are proofs in themselves of practical prayer, and they heal, transform, and inspire. In "No and Yes" (p. 39) by Mrs. Eddy, we read: "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us. Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good."

## I Wonder If You've Ever Dreamed

I wonder if you've ever dreamed,  
In summer's noonday sleep,  
Of what the thyme and heather seemed  
To ladybirds that creep  
Like little crimson shimmering gems  
Between the tiny twisted stems  
Of fairy forests deep;  
And what it looks like as they pass  
Through jungles of the golden grass.

If you could suddenly become  
As small a thing as they . . .  
Oh, then, as through the mighty shades  
Of wild thyme woods and violet glades  
You gazed your forest-way,  
How fraught each fragrant bough  
Would be  
With dark or enhancing mystery.

How high the forest aisles would loom,  
What wondrous wings would beat  
Through gloamings loaded with perfume  
In many a rich retreat.

While trees like purple censers bowed  
And swung beneath a swooning cloud  
Mysteriously sweet.

—Alfred Noyes.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### MacDonnell and O'Donnell Growing Reasonable

It is a relief to find Irishmen, whether Nationalists, Sinn Feiners, or Unionists, discussing the affairs of their country with nothing more than that temperamental warmth which usually invigorates any examination of that subject. It seems, indeed, today to be left to the overseas Irish, those in particular who have never seen Ireland, or those who persist in regarding modern Ireland as the Ireland of Ballycohey and Glenveih, to preserve the "severe indignation" of Dean Swift in their speech. A well known Irishman of the middle west told a representative of this paper, not very long ago, that his own father persisted in still regarding Ireland as the Ireland of "The Black Forty-Seven," and every well intentioned Saxon as a potential member of some "Brass Band" in being or to be. In such circumstances it is well to find a growing sympathy between O'Donnell and MacDonnell. Sir Horace Plunkett, it is true, gently takes us to task for a certain ethnological license in the application of those two names. The justness of the criticism may be frankly admitted. The innocent who dogmatically assesses the races in Ireland today is rather in the position of a professor attempting to docket Englishmen on the lines of the Heptarchy. It was that partially which was intended to be suggested by the contrast of the "O's" and the "Mac's," and it is unkind of an Irishman of all people to take the distinction too literally.

Anyway, if we may follow the sublime example of "Dolly the Chambermaid," and continue the antithesis of O'Donnell and MacDonnell "for want of a better," it may be assumed that although Sir Edward Carson and Mr. de Valera can hardly be said as yet to see exactly eye to eye, still the steadily growing rapprochement between the north and south is obliterating the one solid and hitherto irremovable objection to a satisfactory settlement, the opposition of Unionist Ireland. The air is full of rumors of intrigues and secret meetings, the columns of the press are laden with proposals of every conceivable description for an arrangement. And whilst it may be conceded that all this is in the nature of one of those riots of gossip and innuendo so dear to the political world, there is none the less a residuum of fact which makes the whole discussion doubly interesting.

Now the residuum is this, that there is a resolute effort being made by the more moderate men on either side of the question, and on both shores of the Irish Sea, to bring about an agreement on terms variously defined, sometimes as federal Home Rule, sometimes as federated Ireland, sometimes as the federation of the Empire, and sometimes as the Dominion status. Now, for present purposes, the Dominion status, though favored by Sir Horace Plunkett, may safely be ruled out, and this because, as so staunch a Home Ruler as Lord MacDonnell points out, and as it has frequently been pointed out in these columns, the geographical position of Ireland is that neither of Australia, Canada, nor South Africa. This being so, the hold of the United Kingdom on the naval and military services must be secured, stipulations must be made with respect to the Irish financial contribution to the Exchequer in London, whilst the sitting of the Irish in the Parliament at Westminster must be maintained. This, as a matter of fact, is roughly what was proposed by the majority in the abortive national convention in Dublin, which sat during the war. Where the convention failed to agree was in the demands of the minority for Irish control of customs and excise.

There are, however, obvious difficulties, as the spinners and shipbuilders of Antrim well know, to a differing scale of customs in London and Dublin, Liverpool and Belfast. During the period of the war such a suggestion appeared, to those responsible for the finances of the country, sufficiently impossible to be regarded in any other light than that of throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery of the settlement. As a consequence the effort of the convention failed, and the failure left, in the minds of the majority, the uncomfortable feeling that the minority had played for failure. This feeling may, of course, have been entirely mistaken. All sorts of misunderstandings take place at such moments, and are often quite deliberately fostered. A certain uncertainty rests, for instance, today over Sir Horace Plunkett's pronouncement in favor of the Dominion status. There are those who think that he meant to place Ireland outright amongst the Dominions. There are, on the other hand, those who think he meant what is sometimes referred to as Dominion Home Rule, meaning, thereby, the terms of the minority report of the Dublin convention. Circumstances have, unfortunately, made it impossible to obtain, at the moment, an explanation from Sir Horace himself. But this only shows the extraordinary necessity for clarity in the public declarations of statesmen: a virtue they are by no means too prone to.

Lord MacDonnell, anyway, is of the opinion that what Sir Horace meant was Dominion Home Rule. And as no one in the Dublin convention claimed the Dominion status, this is probably correct. The question, therefore, for the time being, because it has to be remembered that Irish political situations are apt to change rapidly, is this: first, will "the predominant partner" concede Dominion Home Rule? second, will either of the two Irish parties, Sinn Feiners or Unionists, accept it? There, as Hamlet says, is "the rub." That "the predominant partner" will concede Dominion Home Rule may probably be taken for granted. The main object and desire of Great Britain, today, so far as Ireland is concerned, is centered in getting the Irish question rapidly and harmoniously disposed of. This, however, is a very different thing to getting the concession accepted. There are those and they are many who think that Mr. de Valera has strayed so far down the visionary roadway, frequented by Cathleen ni Houlihan, that he cannot get back to the market

places of the Saxons. Even if he could, however, or if the old Nationalist party could dispose of him as completely as Mr. Parnell disposed of Mr. Butt and Mr. Shaw, would Unionist Ireland consent to play? And failing that, would "the predominant partner" consent to coerce the Unionist, or to stand by and allow Sinn Fein to make the attempt? These are the questions which the politician in the club window or the rhetorician on the platform is apt carefully to avoid, but which have to be answered by the man who is responsible for the decision.

### Boy Scout Week

WHILE the Boy Scouts of America have been organized as such less than a decade, if they were to disband today they would be greatly missed. Their services on occasions when duties entrusted to them have made them conspicuous have impressed the public with their usefulness, although the best and most important of their activities are carried on away from the gaze of men. The members of this juvenile army have indeed aroused a genuine interest. Who fails to turn and look as long as convenient at any group, ever so small, of Boy Scouts, even though he may see such groups often? And what common sight is more appealing than a company or a squad of the little fellows in khaki, carrying their bright flag, unless perhaps a group of Girl Scouts, or a class of graduates at school! For have not the aims, the training, and the discipline already brightened the boys' faces and made them eager and purposeful? The spectator, if he has a moment to spare, finds himself looking at the faces individually, to catch the varying expressions and perhaps guess the interests and ambitions of each youth. And what may not these lads be potentially! Surely no one is better qualified to appreciate and appraise the significance to the world of the Boy Scout movement than Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the British Boy Scouts. At a recent reception in his honor, in New York City, he said truly of the Scouts: "They are the citizens of tomorrow. They will be, very largely, the leaven that will leaven the whole lump of world citizenship in the next generation. We must remember, then, the importance of aiding this movement now by every means within our power."

In uttering the sentence last quoted, the father of the Boy Scout movement no doubt referred particularly to the plans and opportunities in connection with Boy Scout Week, which President Wilson by proclamation has designated to extend from Sunday, June 8, to Flag Day, June 14, to be observed throughout the United States "for the purpose of strengthening the work of the Boy Scouts of America." There is good reason to expect that there will be a hearty response to the President's recommendation "that, in every community, a citizens' committee, under the leadership of a national committee, be organized to cooperate in carrying out a program for a definite recognition of the effective services rendered by the Boy Scouts of America; for a survey of the facts relating to the boyhood of each community, in order that with the cooperation of churches, schools, and other organizations definitely engaged in work for boys, adequate provision may be made for extending the Boy Scout program to a larger proportion of American boyhood."

What the official head of the Nation says concerning the number of boys now enrolled in the organization will perhaps occasion surprise among many citizens because it is not larger. The President states that the available means of the movement have thus far sufficed for the organization and training of only a small proportion of the boys in the country. There are, he says, approximately 10,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. Of these only about 375,000 are enrolled as members of the Boy Scouts of America. In setting forth the importance of the plan for a week during which an appeal is to be made to all Americans "to supply the means" to put the organization in a position to carry forward effectively the work which it is doing for the youths of the United States, the President makes this statement, which certainly deserves earnest attention and calls for general cooperation: "America cannot acquit herself commensurately with her power and influence in the period now facing her and the world unless the boys of America are given better opportunities than heretofore to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship." After expressing the hope that as many men as can will embrace the opportunity of contributing volunteer service as committeemen or leaders of groups of boys, enroll as associate members, and give all possible financial assistance, the President concludes the proclamation with the strong indorsement that anything done "to increase the effectiveness of the Boy Scouts of America will be a genuine contribution to the welfare of the Nation."

Indeed there seems to be a greater need than ever before for a loyal, intelligent, independent, self-reliant citizenship; for disposition and ability on the part of individuals to think for themselves, to exercise discrimination concerning political and economic questions, and to act according to sound judgment. If the Boy Scout movement is a practical agency for the development of such citizenship, as it evidently is, then it surely deserves all the interest and support which the President so earnestly asks for it.

### Canada and the Alien

THE present widespread Labor troubles in Canada draw attention, once again, to that tremendous problem which the Dominion, in common with other new countries, has yet to solve, namely, the problem of the alien. Several months before the outbreak of the present disturbances, the serious situation obtaining in western Canada, concerning the extent and character of the alien population, was pointed out in this paper. At that time, Mr. C. H. Cahan, head of the Canadian Department of Public Safety, had declared that he had in his possession the names, compiled through the Canada Registration Board, of 63,784 Russians of sixteen years or over, some 70,000 Austrians, and thousands of Germans, Bulgarians, and members of the Slavic nationalities, all of whom were more or less affected by Bolshevik propaganda. It was

insisted by Mr. Cahan that the Bolshevik element in Canada was of "a peculiarly vicious type," and he further emphasized the fact that in nearly every industrial center, from Montreal across the prairie provinces into British Columbia, branches of the Social Democratic Party, which is frankly Bolshevik in tendency, had been instituted, and that the ultra-revolutionary character of its program was made evident in a steady stream of literature, published in half a dozen languages, and issued from the printing establishments of the party in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Now although it is impossible, as yet, to decide the extent to which the purely foreign element in Winnipeg was and is responsible for the present situation, there can be no doubt that the authorities have recognized, for some time, that drastic action in regard to the alien was urgently necessary if the peace was to be maintained, and Canada saved from that tyranny of the minority, which the reign of terrorism always implies. Whilst the present acute situation obtains, the first duty of the authorities is to obtain and maintain order, but, once this is done, the obvious duty will devolve upon the government of putting into vigorous operation the comprehensive powers with which it is endowed for dealing with undesirable aliens. In addition to clauses relating to criminals, beggars, and vagrants, the latest act dealing with the matter provides for the exclusion of persons who "believe in, or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Canada or of constituted law and authority"; whilst the government has, for some considerable time, been empowered to deport dangerous or undesirable aliens as quickly as shipping could be found to take them.

To those who profess to see in such a policy nothing but the blindness of an essentially "capitalistic régime," and to see in bolshevism and revolutionary socialism of all kinds the possible "dawn of a new era," the reply of the Canadian Government is simple, direct, and really quite conclusive. If the people of Canada really desired a Bolshevik régime, they could, within a very short time, and by purely orderly means, secure a general election, and at that election proceed to elect an entirely Bolshevik parliament, which, in turn, could institute an entirely Bolshevik system of government. In a country possessing a supreme parliament, elected on a practically universal franchise, there is no excuse for violence in the attempt to secure anything, and, consequently, there need be no compunction whatever, in any quarter, in dealing with violence with the utmost rigor.

### Over the Bay of Biscay

THE BAY OF BISCAY has a bad name, and seems never to have made any serious effort to get rid of it. All down the centuries it has treated shipping in much the same way. The famous Pythias has handed on no record of the matter, it is true, but there can be little doubt that as he ceased to hug the coast of Spain, on his memorable journey from Marseilles, and launched out toward Britain across the bay, he realized that he was sailing out into unfriendly waters. That was 400 years before the Christian era. Maybe, of course, he had fair weather all the way, going and coming, both as he labored toward the coast of Kent, with his little vessel laden with merchandise from the Greek merchants at Marseilles, and as he returned, after his high adventures as far north as the Arctic Circle. Maybe he had, for, after all, the bad name of the bay is greatly exaggerated. True, it would not be just to adapt Shakespeare, and say of it, as Cornwall did of Kent:

This is some fellow  
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect  
A saucy roughness, and constrains the garb  
Quite from his nature.

Nevertheless, those who have made much traffic across the bay, who have left the full shipping of the Channel, and launched out into the comparative loneliness of the path to Spain, must remember many days when the Bay of Biscay bade fair to retrieve its character.

One uses the phrase comparative loneliness advisedly, for when one's ship is outward bound from England, from London for instance, this almost sudden losing of the company when one heads for the bay is a noticeable feature of the voyage. Down the river, round by the North Foreland, down the Channel, shipping is to be seen on all hands, sailing up or sailing down the Channel lanes. But as one turns due south off Ushant all the shipping seems to be left behind and, after an hour or so, one sees it ever dimmer, making its way back and forth across the horizon far astern.

As to the character of the bay, of its wayward moods, let nothing be said save to emphasize its waywardness. Authorities aver that, by reason of its many currents, the Bay of Biscay is notorious for its troubled waters, and it is sufficient, perhaps, to say that the currents do seem to be many, and that they invariably appear to meet just exactly where the ship may happen to be. But there are days, and they are more than many would believe, when the currents seem to be at rest, when the sun shines down from a clear blue sky on to a clear blue sea, when the white gulls, darting hither and thither, are lost and found again as they sweep into the white wake of the ship and, anon, sweep out again, skimming the dark waters on either side, when a stiff breeze clears the funnels and speckles the sea, here and there, with foam. Then does one walk the deck in high content and vow that the bay has been wronged indeed.

But if one is homeward bound, coming over the water from Ferrol way, as did the aeroplane, through the air, the other day, the way of the outgoing is just reversed. When 400 miles or so from the coast of Spain, if one looks ahead, one will see the long line of shipping gradually filling in on the horizon; two-masters, three-masters, four-masters, steamers of all sizes, from the humble tramp with its low stern, "all humped up amidships," to the great liner, outward or homeward bound. Then within an hour or so, one is in the midst of it all, and, looking back, the blank horizon far astern tells of the Bay of Biscay left behind. If one is making for Plymouth, one catches sight first, far away on the starboard bow, of the soft gray outline of Start Point, and so, with the cliffs of Devon on one side and the Eddystone light on the

other, one makes one's way to Plymouth Sound. How it all looked from above has yet to be told in detail. Already, however, the world to which flying is still somewhat of a mystery is beginning to understand something of the flying man's jargon. The story of how, in the flight from Ferrol to Plymouth, the airmen "picked up" Brest, Ushant, the Channel Islands, and, finally, the lighthouse on Plymouth Hoe, will be as readily understood as it will be full of interest.

### Notes and Comments

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL's public protest against indefinitely maintaining a wooden grandstand on the pavement in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, may go unheeded by the bulk of citizens in the United States, but it will gain the prompt approval of whoever expects to make a first visit to the Pennsylvania city while the grandstand continues. People come to Philadelphia to see Independence Hall, not to look at a grandstand. One is naturally surprised that even a suggestion should be necessary.

QUEUES are things of the past. No situations, however tiresome at the time, but leave some humorous memories, and queues are no exception. A parson tells a story against himself of a certain occasion on which he volunteered for once to take his wife's place in the queue, but, presuming on his standing as "sky-pilot" to the community, took his place, not at the rear, but as near the shop door as possible. The injustice of the thing struck a woman in the queue, and she shouted: "Take your proper place at the other end of the queue, parson. You may get into heaven first, but not one step before me do you go into the Dairy Company's."

ACCORDING to an architect, the factor that just now is holding back building operations in the United States is not so much the high cost of labor and materials as the high cost of money itself. That money is a purchasable commodity always seems strange to those who have no occasion to buy it, or borrow it. But in the millions of dollars' worth of buildings now estimated as waiting for the contractors and builders a large part must be undertaken on wisely borrowed money for which the interest is the price, and to the individual who seeks money for building purposes, the cost is too high to encourage purchase. Behind the increase in rents in the United States, and none the less real because men of that disposition take advantage of it to profiteer, is the uncertainty of builders. More building is necessary to meet the demand for living quarters, but the builders hesitate because the cost of money perplexes them and there is no visible limit to taxation.

A VENERABLE institution of London's legal quarter—the Moot—which during the war was suffered to fall into abeyance, has now been reinstated at the Inns of Court. The Moot belongs to quite another age, but it is still useful as providing a means of testing the abilities of candidates to the bar. Even should it have been suffered to disappear definitely from the Inns of Court institutions the Moot would have left a reminder in the language of its former presence. The expression "a moot point" springs from the practice of holding discussions for the solution of points which no amount of discussion can settle; the very *raison d'être* of the Moot.

THE latest suggestion toward "making over" a climate deals with that of eastern Canada, which many people think would be improved if it were made milder. Mr. R. T. Elliott, a Canadian engineer, thinks such a change could be brought about by closing Belle Isle Straits. Among the results, in his opinion, would be that Montreal would become an open port during the whole year, the banks of the St. Lawrence would be in perpetual blossom of flowers and shrubbery, and, incidentally, people all the world over would long to live there. As an engineering problem, there seems no reason to doubt that the Straits could be closed, although at an expense which Canada might not care to assume just at this time. Whether the seasons would be so greatly changed is another matter, not conclusively settled by theoretical probabilities.

IT is to be hoped that report is mistaken in saying that somebody in America has invented a mechanism which magnifies the sound of the human voice and would make it possible for a man speaking to be heard for twenty or more miles without the intervention of the telephone. The noise of modern civilization is already annoying enough, and, as one newspaper has commented on the reported invention, "Let us suppose that some concern advertising chewing gum, breakfast foods, or Grand Rapids furniture, utilizes this device and shouts his wares across a state, what becomes of the sanity of the Commonwealth?" The thing seems possible. One can readily conceive the billboards made vocal, and the air outraged by Brobdingnagian voices shouting advertisements planned to "compel" the purchase of this, that, or the other commodity. If the dangerous thing has been invented, the public should protect itself by immediate action, and, as the magnified voice would doubtless bellow into unwilling ears, "do it now!"

PRACTICAL and pertinent advice is given by an American librarian familiar with soldier reading in regard to the books which civilians may donate for that purpose. Fiction, from adventure and detective tales to standard novels, is considered desirable; and so, very decidedly, are books of poetry. Books of travel, history, biography, and politics will find readers, but must be of contemporary interest. Books in foreign languages, especially Italian, and simple books on learning English, are worth while sending; and so are technical books on special subjects, but these must be the latest and best of their kind, or they may mislead ambitious young men and be worse than useless. The newer the magazines, the better; weeklies over a month old, and monthlies more than three months old, should be kept at home. The advice leaves plenty of leeway in selecting reading matter for soldiers and sailors, and following it will save a deal of trouble for those who collect and forward the books.